P.I.L.G.R.I.M.$.

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"**The mysterious, super-elite Pilgrim Society.**"

"The most illustrious world-wide personalities."

"The most distinguished international organization in the world."

"The Pilgrims Society remained **hidden** until relatively recent years, **to identify the apex of power**." (referenced towards end of document)

Plundering International Looter$ Gaining Riche$, Injuring Megamillion$ $ecretly = **PILGRIMS**! If this is your first read on this organization, I suggest you obtain the introductory background first by reading the December 2004 item in the Archives. (For the rest of you, take note---silver and silver mining will be mentioned around 50 times). If you have followed the series to date, I have other disturbing case material with which to inform you. There is a boatload of fascinating material I hope to acquaint you with. And you should be fiercely interested in this Society---the rich families behind central banking---because they are interested in you, to your great detriment! And they do not wish their identities known; else they'd release a membership list. A movie quote ("They Live" 1988)---

"We could be pets, we could be food, but all we really are is livestock!"

The Pilgrims could protest, if they chose to, that I class them as a secret society. Actually they don't meet the criteria for that definition by every measure that exists. No elitist organization appears to meet that standard, but these things are a matter of relative basis. When not one person in 10,000 has ever heard of an organization that dominates their destiny, it's secret. The Pilgrims do fulfill the definition of secret society by the most important test which is, as I say, they refuse to release a roster. Some will say, why should a private organization have to release a membership list? Do we demand the local Rotary Club or Lions Club to release members' names? The difference is one of degree. Since we've already seen that the President, Secretary of State, and Ambassador to Great Britain are always "honorary" members; and that this fact fails to appear in any known textbook on government or political science---this is sufficient to need to know who all the members are. These are far from ordinary people. They are those who can and do powerfully influence events at the highest levels.

Exactly with which globalist financiers, warmongers and international cartelists do our highest officials run with? Additionally, I have noted that over the decades, numerous Ambassadors to many different nations have been members; also Generals; Admirals; Senators; Congressmen; Treasury Secretaries; Federal Reserve officials and so forth. Since these men are in control (presently) of our national destiny, it is urgently necessary to know who they all are. As a few examples, if a list were accessed, names likely to be encountered would include representatives of the traditional big rich---Rockefeller; Mellon; Du Pont; Whitney; Vanderbilt; Harriman; Pyne; Pitcairn; Pew; Phipps; Pratt; Harkness; Aldrich; Weyerhaeuser; Duke; Reynolds; Cullman; Dorrance; Schiff; Folger; Field; Fisher; Flagler; Roosevelt; Guggenheim; Gould; McCormick; Berwind; Lehman; Stillman; Baker; Livingston; and others. Top executives and directors of Citigroup; JPMorganChase; BankAmerica; Bank of New York; Wells Fargo; Mellon Bank; American Express; Merrill Lynch; Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (oversees electronic exchange of shares); Goldman Sachs; Morgan Stanley; Lehman Brothers; Prudential Financial; Aetna; New York Life; IBM; Exxon Mobil; Chevron Texaco; Conoco Phillips; Schlumberger; Halliburton; Duke Energy; El Paso Corporation; Bechtel Corporation; Alcoa; Newmont Mining; Phelps-Dodge; Microsoft; General Electric; General Motors; Ford; Goodyear; Du Pont; Dow Chemical; Eastman Kodak; Union Pacific; Wal-Mart; Coca-Cola; Philip Morris; Procter & Gamble; Unilever Bestfoods; Berkshire Hathaway; Washington Post; New York Times; Tribune Company; Time Warner; Verizon Communications; Johnson & Johnson; Pfizer; Eli Lilly; Warner Lambert; Merck & Company; Bristol Myers Squibb; Astra Zeneca; Schering Plough; Glaxo Smith Kline; Pharmacia & Upjohn; United Technologies; Raytheon; Lockheed Martin; Boise Cascade; International Paper; Federal Reserve; Treasury Department; World Bank and very many others would be found represented in The Pilgrims.

We already know where they are taking us---towards world government in a reunion with Great Britain, using the United Nations as a facade. The world's most powerful organization is Anglo-American---or British-American, with key European participation via intermarriages. According to "Skolnick's Report" at www.skolnicksreport.com/greenbribe.html the Bush family is heavily involved in global narcotics trafficking in connection with the British Crown and its "older and wiser" status, and mentions Pilgrim Investments as the Bush conduit and even mentions The Pilgrim Society but doesn't go into much detail. At least word is getting around. Our mission should be to pull their collective pants down, expose them and their revolting plans, and put them out of business. Speaking of Mr. Bush, fellow Pilgrim Society member William Stamps Farish III quoted him as saying, "America has no truer friend than Great Britain" (apparently he didn't watch Mel Gibson's film "The Patriot") see www.usembassy.org.uk/ukamb/farish8.html for the content. In this view he would not have been supported by President Jackson! Farish gave Bush's campaign $107,000 for which favor he was appointed Ambassador to Great Britain. It seems Farish wanted the post badly because he already hosted Queen Elizabeth II four times in Lexington, Kentucky, allegedly in connection with the sport of thoroughbred horse racing (Farish was chairman of Churchill Downs and owns many racehorses and farms). Maybe she wanted an update on what the Crown's Pilgrim Society network was doing to impoverish the middle class here en route to the return to medieval feudalism. Farish and the Bush family participated together in the Zapata Offshore Drilling Company. His grandfather founded Humble Oil & Refining Company in 1917, which became the largest subsidiary of what became Exxon, and was a founder of the American Petroleum Institute in 1926. He is a member of the Council of American Ambassadors, another focal point for the Society's control over our foreign relations (5 members identified so far as directors) Farish III, probably a billionaire--

To return to the U.N.---it wasn't only the United States and its elitists who created the U.N.; the British and some Europeans also played a role. It was located in the United States probably because if our sovereignty can be weakened, the other nations will follow. In May 1979 I attended a speech at Texas Christian University in Fort Worth, given by Sir Ivor Seward Richard (born 1932), then British Ambassador to the United Nations and head of the Security Council. Currently, the main elitist at TCU as a trustee appears to be Winthrop Rockefeller Jr., (Pilgrims?) whose father as Arkansas Governor pardoned all the killers on the state's death row. President George Bush the First made Junior chairman of the President's Council on Rural America. Who the deep plant at TCU was in 1979 was probably a lesser figure. The university official who introduced Sir Ivor was ecstatic and fawned simperingly over that British Tory Redcoat until I thought he'd ask the audience to genuflect to him. The official pointed out about Sir Ivor being a member of the English Speaking Union and the Fabian Society of Great Britain (a politically radical front). He chaired the Rhodesia Conference in 1976. I waited for the announcer to state about Sir Ivor being a member of The Pilgrim Society. That announcement never came. Next I waited for the Britisher to mention his membership in The Pilgrims and to tell the audience anything about the Society. He made no such utterance. Below, note the emblem of the Fabian Society of Great Britain, that of a wolf in sheep's clothing, in a combative posture---

I came equipped with a tape recorder and sat on the front row. Try as I might, I could not get selected to ask a question of the distinguished man. Probably because I had a large tape recorder, and also because I was wearing a T-shirt featuring a blown-up Pilgrim Society emblem (see first essay in this series); although its details might not have been discernable past 15 feet. After the question session was adjourned, we were informed that a basement reception was to take place. Sir Ivor saw me working my way towards him several times, and the first time he noticed my shirt with the emblem, he went all white. All this time I had the recorder running. Finally in frustration I maneuvered myself in front of him in such a way that he would have had to run straight into me to pass by. As we were inches apart I asked him "How do you like my shirt?" I am not a person who claims mind reading ability. But often you gather the mood of the other individual by the facial expression---he was **frantic**. I was not supposed to have that emblem, or to know he was a member! HOW did this person know of the Society, and his membership in it, he must have wondered! He took advantage of a gap in the crowd and swiftly rotated away from me, where he was mobbed by autograph requests. I wouldn't have cared about that. I would have asked for a 1979 list for both branches, updating the then 10-year-old lists I had the rare luck to come by. He would have given me current lists, like he would have given me his eyeballs. Quite dignified as far as everyone else present understood, I recognized him as the cellblock looking creep he was.

During his speech he mentioned to us about his maternal grandfather William H. Seward, who as Secretary of States of these United States, made the Alaska Purchase from Russia for $7 million, consummated on March 30, 1867. "We're mostly family in The Pilgrim Society!" William Seward (below)--

His son William Henry (born 1839) was a Colonel in the Union Army and was listed as head of "banking firm of William H. Seward & Co." starting in 1860 (Who Was Who, 1897-1942, page 1106), which page also showed the Sewards married into the Frelinghuysen family (old Dutch colonial land fortune, later holding sugar interests and Congressional representation.) Was he out fighting, or sitting behind the lines banking? According to www.members.tripod.com/~american_almanac/prometh1.htm

"President Lincoln had been murdered at the war's end, and Secretary of State Seward was no longer under Lincoln's restraining hand. Seward now worked for a British-allied New York and Boston political faction representing all Lincoln fought against. Mexican Ambassador Romero suspected treachery from Seward and had worked directly with Lincoln during the war."

Romero couldn't have liked Seward's British connections, as the British were long against silver money, and Romero wrote a pro-silver article, "The Silver Standard In Mexico" in the North American Review, June 1895 (in which he mentioned the Bank of London and Mexico).

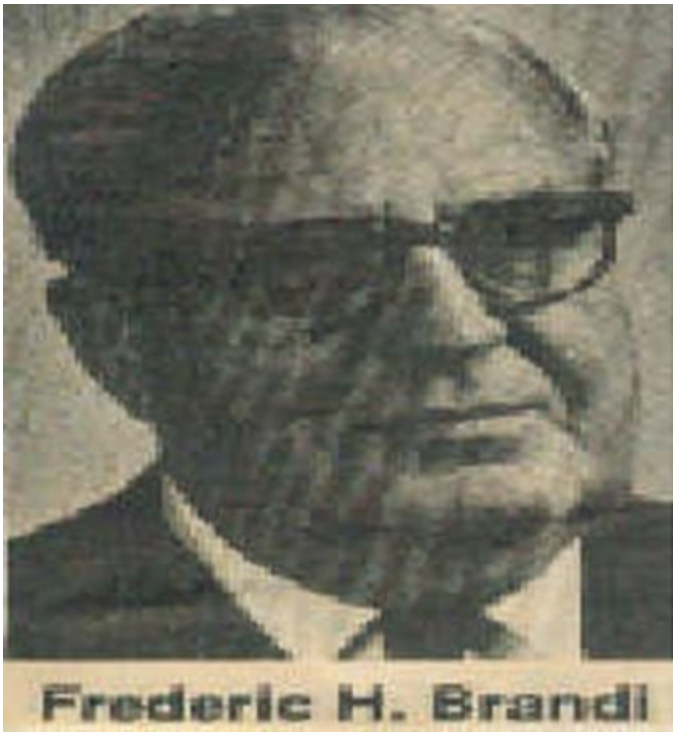
The 1969 list for New York had a John Wesley Seward, an attorney (Sir Ivor was a "barrister," the British version of that term). John was a director of the Diaz Corporation, which may be linked to Mexico. We had another Pilgrim Society member linked to funding revolutionary activity in Mexico earlier (read about the dangerous Mr. Pierce later). Another Seward, George (born 1910---a member---I do not know), was a director of Howmet Corporation (titanium and part of the Mellon holdings) when its chairman was Pilgrim Society member Eugene Robert Black, ex president of the World Bank, and director of numerous corporations including Royal Dutch Petroleum; Scandinavian Securities; Chase Manhattan Bank; Warner Communications; American Express; New York Times; Cummins Engine and others. Black was chairman of Brookings Institution, an anti-silver organization in Washington, D.C. George Seward was a trustee of the Edwin Gould Foundation, named after charter Pilgrim Society member Edwin Gould, son of gold and railroad manipulator Jay Gould. George Seward, a member of the Raven Society of the University of Virginia, was on the legal advisory committee to the New York Stock Exchange, 1984-1987. He founded the International Capital Markets Group of the International Federation of Accountants and was a member of the Bohemian Club (San Francisco), which the Queen has visited. As of 1994 George listed his address at Hanover Square, London, headquarters of the International Bar Association. Hanover Square is named after the medieval Hanovers of Germany, whose wealthy royal lineage traces into The Pilgrims of Great Britain and was part of the name of a major United States bank---Manufacturers Hanover Trust, headed notably by Pilgrim Society member Gabriel Hauge, who sat on the Bilderberg steering committee.

Another Seward, possibly George's grandfather, George Frederick Seward (born 1840) was American minister to China 1876-1880, and in 1893 became president of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain. He had residences in New York and New Jersey, yet was appointed to head a British Empire organization, another example of "transatlantic cooperation" of American and British elites. William Seward Pierson (Skull & Bones Society of Yale, 1836) may have been another relation.

G. William Domhoff authored "The Higher Circles---The Governing Class in America" (1970) and "The Bohemian Grove---A Study in Ruling Class Cohesiveness" (1974). He mentions Bilderberg and the Council on Foreign Relations in both books. In the first one the index contains some 82 names identified as Pilgrim Society members, and at least 17 in the second; nowhere does he mention the organization. Probably he had no knowledge of it. Chapter three of his 1974 book is entitled, "Do Bohemians Rule America?" The answer is yes---in the same sense as the Skull & Bones Society, the Council on Foreign Relations, the Trilateral Commission and the Rhodes Scholars. They are all very important, yet mere fronts for the super-elite Pilgrim Society, back of which there appears to be no controlling group!

SEIZING THE WEALTH NECESSARY!

We've seen how Pilgrim Society members such as William Simon were involved in crushing the Dallas Hunt brothers in 1980, and Howard Hughes in the early 1960's. A key player in that event was "**superstar banker**" Frederic H. Brandi of The Pilgrims, Dillon Read & Company and American South African gold trust (ASA Ltd.—why bother listing all the other boards he sat on?) (Below)---



Floyd Bostwick Odlum (born 1892; The Pilgrims, 1969, information not found anywhere else) was a billionaire, possibly several times over. (The list does not state in which year members were admitted; many are probably admitted by mid-40's and most by age 50). The 1952 Who's Who, page 1832, had Odlum in the Piping Rock Club; the New York Yacht Club; and the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club and the Metropolitan---high powered clubs interlocked with The Pilgrims and with most significant "globalist" societies. Ferdinand Lundberg in "America's 60 Families" (1937) page 32 said---

"The only noteworthy postwar fortune belongs to Floyd B. Odlum, a Morgan corporation executive formerly with the Electric Bond & Share Company. Odlum formed the Atlas Corporation, an investment trust, on the basis of a $40,000 investment in 1924. This enterprise now participates in nearly every industry, having acquired its equities at extreme depression lows. The New York Times of April 23, 1933, reported that Atlas Corporation then owned assets aggregating $100,000,000. Atlas assets are valued now at more than double this sum; **the corporation is probably the biggest investment trust in the world**. Odlum has been designated, with some truth, the sole newcomer to win in the great postwar boom and collapse."

Odlum went short stocks before the October 1929 crash. At what point his worth surpassed $1 billion, I haven't determined, but several sources (www.nf104.com) called him a billionaire. The Globe & Mail, October 12, 2002, had a feature, "Billionaire Stock Tycoon Floyd Odlum." Odlum was a heavy holder of RCA (Radio Corporation of America) and General Dynamics stock (www.collectspace.com) His Atlas Corporation purchased Paramount Pictures in 1933 at "basement" prices. Odlum was also chairman of RKO Studios, another filmmaker. Atlas Corporation was once known as Atlas Utilities & Investors Company. Odlum was also a heavy owner, through his Atlas Corporation, of Greyhound Bus Lines; Northeast Airlines (nearly 90%); Bonwit Teller (department stores); Convair Aviation; United Fruit Company; and Madison Square Garden. Odlum was "**widely reputed to be one of the 10 richest men in the world**" (www.nationmaster.com). He also was dominant in Barnsdall Oil Company. History News Network, May 9, 2004, said of him---

"A **powerful financial wizard** and industrialist, personally convinced Ike to seek the office. The Odlum papers are at the Eisenhower Library."

Odlum was already personally involved with the office of the President. On October 20, 1948, he met with President Truman (Truman Library reference). American National Biography, published under the aegis of the American Council of Learned Societies, 1999 edition, volume 16, page 623 said of Odlum---

"He built the Atlas Corporation into one of the world's greatest investment corporations, **controlling many companies in a vast array of industries**."

Time Magazine, September 12, 1942, said Odlum "buys everything for 50 cents on the dollar." In 1954 he bought the nation's biggest uranium deposit in Utah---the Hidden Splendor mine. Odlum was also the dominant shareholder in Standard Uranium. John A. Roosevelt, son of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, became an officer and director of Standard Uranium. John Roosevelt turned up on page 2820 of the 1981 Who's Who as a member of The Pilgrims and joined Bache Group in 1957, where he was a director till 1981. Bache Group was founded by Jules S. Bache of The Pilgrims, president and treasurer of Dome Mines (now Placer Dome)--- Who's Who, 1928, page 203. Bache held interests in chemicals; liquor; land; banking; railroads; insurance; copper mines; oil; agriculture; and Chrysler Corporation. Bache Group played a role in flushing the Hunt brothers down the COMEX silver drain! Roosevelt was a trustee of Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Foundation, whose scholars favor weakening American national sovereignty; a director of the Boy Scouts of America (thoroughly infiltrated); and trustee, State University of New York and Roosevelt College, Chicago.

The Atomic Energy Commission was buying uranium from Odlum, especially in the early 1950's, that, in addition to his huge aviation interests, is why he insinuated himself into confidentiality with several Presidents. The 1952 Who's Who, page 1888, shows Pilgrim Society member Richard Cunningham Patterson Jr. (born 1886) as a director of Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation, of which Odlum was chairman (later Convair). Patterson was a "day laborer" in the South Dakota gold mines, 1905-1907. In 1920 he became assistant to the president of J.G. White Engineering Corporation. J.G. White was listed in the 2002 Pilgrims of Great Britain book (page 185) as a charter member in New York in 1903. In 1921-1922 Patterson was with the Du Pont chemical conglomerate (Pilgrim Society, and big silver users). In 1932-1936 he was a director of National Broadcasting Company, owned by RCA and became assistant Secretary of Commerce, 1938-1939, where he was associated with the Export-Import Bank of the U.S., a device for looting the taxpayers. In 1939-1943 he was installed as chairman of Odlum's RKO Corporation, and became Ambassador to Yugoslavia, 1944-1947; to Guatemala, 1948-1951; then Ambassador to Switzerland. He was an administrative officer with the American Commission to Negotiate the Peace, in 1919, whose role was to insure that Germany would be so galled by the terms of surrender that they'd attack Europe as soon as the next generation reached soldier age.

Patterson, one of Odlum's key associates, was also a director of the China-America Council of Commerce & Industry. Odlum was a trustee of the Army & Air Force Aid Society and the American Institute for Foreign Trade and as of 1952, was a past president of the important American Arbitration Association. As of 1953 he was chairman of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, long associated with pharmaceutical interests gouging the public. Odlum's wife, Jacqueline Cochran Odlum (deceased 1980) held more aviation records than any other pilot---men included--- in history. She flew a bomber to England in 1941 and became flight captain in the British Air Transport auxiliary, training pilots. On return to the United States she organized the WASPS---Women's Air Force Service Pilots. She was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal in 1945 and became a lieutenant colonel in the USAF Reserves in 1948. She was the first woman to break the sound barrier, in 1953; and flew twice the speed of sound on June 3, 1964. In 1961 she achieved an altitude record of 55,253 feet in an F-104G Starfighter and was the first woman to make a "blind" landing.

Let's take a hard look at what this Pilgrim Society member, Floyd Odlum, did, working with another Pilgrim Society member, Stuart Symington, to "seize the wealth necessary." Symington was chairman of Emerson Electric Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, 1938-1945. In 1945-1946 he was Surplus Property Administrator in Washington, D.C., disposing of unused war materials, probably at give-away prices, to his Pilgrim Society network. From 1947 through 1950 Symington was Secretary of the Air Force. In 1950 he became chairman of the National Security Resources Board, which was suggestive of more recent Presidential Executive Orders authorizing the "seizure" of commodities in wartime. Symington was a personal friend of Floyd and Jacqueline Odlum and entertained them in his Air Force administrative office. Jack Northrop of Northrop Aviation was in competition with Convair Aviation---controlled by Odlum---for defense contracting business. Below, Pilgrim Society member Stuart Symington (who became a Senator from Missouri in 1952) and his son James became a Congressman from Missouri. In 1962 through 1965 James was administrative assistant to the Attorney General of the United States. Before that he was assistant to the United States Ambassador to Great Britain, John Hay Whitney, who turned up by 1973 as a vice president of The Pilgrims of the United States

Sen. Stuart Symington

James W. Symington

Odlum wanted to buy out Northrop on terms favorable to himself and bad for Northrop, so Northrop declined. After that, the pressure mounted from Washington against Northrop. In 1952 Jack Northrop sold out all his Northrop shares and left the business. Symington, while Secretary of the Air Force, cancelled Northrop's B-49 Bomber project. General Curtis LeMay, General George Kenney and General Henry Arnold testified in favor of backing up Symington's decision. Kenney, Knight Commander, Order of the British Empire, sided against Northrop, due to Odlum being a member of an interlocking British Empire organization---The Pilgrims! Who's Who, 1966, page 1135, has Kenney stating he was president of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation since 1951 (of which Odlum was chairman!!) LeMay was at that time, Air Force Chief of Staff and a personal friend of Jacqueline Cochran! By the 1970's LeMay was a trustee of the National Geographic Society, another Pilgrim Society run organization like the Smithsonian Institution. In 1980 Northrop broke silence and said Symington cancelled the deal because Northrop refused to merge with Convair, because Convair (Odlum) attempted to put too harsh a deal with Northrop. Get this---as part of the cancellation order, Secretary Symington ordered seven of the Northrop B-49's destroyed!

Concerning the B-36 hearings after that contract cancellation---Northrop admitted by 1980 (coincidentally, about when Odlum's wife passed on) that he (Northrop) lied under oath to Congress, because he was fearful that Symington might "totally destroy" his company in retaliation for his refusal of Odlum's merger terms! There were rumors in the press at that time that Symington was to be installed by Odlum as head of Convair after the takeover of Northrop! Louis A. Johnson, Secretary of Defense, later alleged that Symington conspired with Odlum to switch Air Force contracts. For documentation supporting these charges, refer to the House Committee on Armed Services investigation of the bomber program, 81st session of Congress, 1949, page 13; "American Combat Planes" (1982) by Ray Wagner (Doubleday & Company); "Northrop Flying Wings" (1988) by Edward Maloney (World War II Publications); "Truman" by David McCullough (Simon & Schuster, 1992); "Northrop's Big Wing" by David Baker (Air International, June 1993); "B-2 Intrigue" by Graham Stallard (Air International, August 1993, page 117); and "Big Bomb" (Air International, November 1993, page 285).

This is what happens when Pilgrim Society members conspire to ruin other rich men. None of the above reference sources mention anything concerning Odlum and Symington both being members of The Pilgrims. Undoubtedly, not one of them knew anything about it; ***so monumental is the wall of silence!*** In 1961 Odlum became chairman of Federal Resources Corporation and the 1966 Who's Who, page 1592 listed him as chairman of the Lovelace Foundation for Medical Education & Research at Albuquerque, New Mexico. According to page 57 of that edition, Robert Orville Anderson was vice chairman of the Lovelace Foundation. Anderson was also listed at that time as chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas and director of Atlantic Refining Company, whose major stockholder was Pilgrim Society member David Rockefeller. Odlum, who was also president of the Hertz Foundation for Science Fellowships, was awarded the Presidential Certificate of Merit. Many Pilgrim Society members have been closely involved with United States Presidents, including billionaire Walter Annenberg of TV Guide, with Nixon and Reagan. Take note---none of these Pilgrim Society members---Odlum; Annenberg; Patterson; and Symington---were Yale graduates, so we

know they weren't members of Skull & Bones. Yet consider the huge power they exercised! Will someone allege billionaires cannot be powerful, unless they belong to Skull & Bones? Come on with that Skull & Bones theory already---it's quite inferior to The Pilgrims. Skull & Bones is a society junior to The Pilgrims, because college age boys are admitted; admittance into The Pilgrims appears to take place almost always after age 40. Again, The Pilgrims is **the only elitist Society** of which the President is **always** a member, regardless of which university he came from. Annenberg became Ambassador to Great Britain, 1969-1974, which country set up Skull & Bones as an influence front in America. The Pilgrims encompasses all the key elitist rich men in America, whereas Skull & Bones encompasses only those from Yale. Even at Yale it does not encompass them all---Scroll & Key is also intensely significant; Wolf's Head and Book & Snake are significant, Berzelius appears to be the runt of the litter.

The case of Odlum and Symington and their collusion to wipe out a man who wouldn't sell out at a lowball price is a glimmer---or a mirror---to indicate also that The Pilgrim Society watches---observes---and waits---to behold any entrepreneurs who build a very successful company and then, either get taken over, squeezed out, or invited to become part of the Network. And if the offer to affiliate with the Network is declined, that rising company will come under fire and be brought down, most likely by the machinery of the legal system. No wonder some Supreme Court justices have been members or in their orbit, and United States Attorney Generals including George Wickersham and Herbert Brownell---two I recall without checking my files. No wonder the Justice Department won't investigate the Silver Users Association as to anti-trust issues.

A final note on Pilgrim Society member Floyd Odlum. Whereas he was obviously a fanatic devotee of his own financial interests, he was actively hostile to silver mining interests. Probably for two reasons---industrial users like to steal silver cheaply, and because Odlum had Federal Reserve connections, as we just saw. Paper money creators detest silver! From 1940 through 1944 Odlum was a "special advisor" to the Office of Price Administration, which placed a Federal price cap on both domestic and imported silver! (See "War And Silver," Archives). You can be certain while Odlum was selling uranium to the Atomic Energy Commission he didn't want any Federal price cap placed on THAT! Laws and regulations are crafted to harm those outside The Pilgrim Society's charmed circle of ultra-high finance. That's why they always have key representation in the Senate and House; high-powered Wall Street attorneys are members; an occasional Supreme Court justice; and more frequently, the Attorney General of the U.S. Justice Department! The Atlas Missile program was named after Odlum's Atlas Corporation, the contractor, which was used in the Apollo missions to send astronauts to the moon. Another item on Odlum---his Atlas Corporation hired Alexander Gumberg after he was deported from Norway for Bolshevik-related activities! Considering the superabundance of evidence pointing to the national and worldwide financial, political, social and educational influence wielded by The Pilgrims, and the lack of indications as to their being a front for any other society, the quote attributed to Adam Weishaupt, founder of the Order of Illuminati, applies to them better than to any other entity---

"The Order will thus work silently, and securely; and though the generous benefactors of the human race are thus deprived of the applause of the world, they have the noble pleasure of seeing their work prosper in their hands."

MANY OTHER ULTRA-POWERFUL MEN!

Have been and are members of The Pilgrims besides Odlum. Consider Sir Siegmund G. Warburg (Pilgrims of Great Britain list circa 1969). I have to re-emphasize, for the sake of penetrating to the truth of the matter, that Skull & Bones is an outer ring, whereas The Pilgrims is the inner circle; there is nothing back of them; although, even they have an inner core for whom other members are functionaries! No member of The Pilgrims of Great Britain is a member of Skull & Bones, so far as I have found in many long searches. Yet those London Pilgrim Society members are possessed of financial power and influence, which is very nearly off the scale. The Yale societies were set up as influence fronts in the "Colonies" and as adjuncts to the very dirty opium trade. But it is London that is the center of 24-hour international banking time and the world center of central banking, dating to the founding of the Bank of England by Royal charter in 1694. Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma, in favor of silver money, complained about "Great Britain's managed currency bloc" (Commercial & Financial Chronicle, January 4, 1936, page 37), a reference to its influence network of central banks around the globe, chief of which is the U.S. Federal Reserve. During the tenure of Cornell University graduate, Pilgrim Society member Henry Morgenthau as Treasury Secretary, the "all-seeing eye" with its Egyptian mysticism was placed on the Federal Reserve note--

"Annuit Coeptis" has been widely and totally erroneously said to mean, "He favors our enterprise." Any Latin dictionary reveals the actual fact---it means "Year of Conception," that being a reference to the Roman numerals at the base of the pyramid, which add up to 1776. Unfortunately this isn't a reference to the year 1776 in American history, but to the so-called "Order of Illuminati" said to have been founded in Ingolstadt, Bavaria on May 1, 1776 by a professor Adam Weishaupt. I don't plan to attempt looking at the twists and turns of a mysterious force back of the stage of history, except to say that organization was no different in basis than The Pilgrims or any other such elitist group today. It is a maze of common roots grown together, linked by flaming ambition the likes of which the average person cannot relate to. The British Empire was already a global force generations before the Bavarian Illuminati.

Eustace Mullins in "Secrets of the Federal Reserve" (1983), page 68, had this observation---

"No official of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors, can command the power over the money of the world which is held by these London merchant bankers. Great Britain, while waning in military power, today exercises the greatest financial power. It is for this reason that **London is the financial center of the world**."

New Haven, Connecticut, site of Yale University and Skull & Bones Society, is very much a junior operation beside the City of London. Literally trillions in foreign exchange transactions are cleared monthly through the London banking behemoths---Pilgrim Society run institutions such as Barclay's; National Westminster; HSBC Bank Group; and Standard-Chartered Bank Group. To return to Sir Siegmund--- of the same Warburg banking dynasty related to the Rothschilds, and whose representative, Pilgrim Society member Paul Warburg, was a main driver in inflicting the Federal Reserve System on the American public. Business Week, November 23, 1974, pages 92-93 had an article on Sir Siegmund Warburg of S. G. Warburg & Company, London. Warburg "created the huge Eurobond market" and (as of then) "still runs the bank from his home in Switzerland." Additionally, Warburg "**counts among his friends some of the most powerful men in the world**." Small wonder that he did; he was a member of the super-secret, all too influential, Pilgrim Society! His visible wealth was only listed at some $750 million. George Warburg, his son, also appeared in the late 1960's list from London. S.G. Warburg & Company was later run by Sir Siegmund's understudy, Lord Roll of Ipsden---most likely another member---who became one of the controllers of Bilderberg with its program of indoctrination of heads of state with the aims of world finance. No outsider can know how much wealth the Warburgs have accumulated through involvement with central banking because it would be to their detriment to have it known. Central banking and fiat money creation is about wealth transfer on the most enormous scale conceivable.

Back to the issue of, does this organization truly qualify as a secret society? Again they would say no; just look, they released a book called "The Pilgrims of Great Britain---A Centennial History." They had a list of original members of the London lodge for 1902, and the New York lodge for 1903. From other verifiable input, those lists are abridged---not complete. Someone is still trying to conceal facts. Furthermore, this book is far from a mass distribution item; I was barely able to get a copy. There are a number of intentional misstatements in the book (page 148 a key example) intended to misdirect the reader's beliefs. A key point to be made is---they didn't include a list of members as of 2002. Are the 2002 members not just as important as the founding members; WHY must their identity remain concealed? And if they purported to show a list of original members for both branches, also, why did they not include a United States list for

2002? Could it be they know that no one can go to cemeteries and try to interview the deceased? And that the living members anonymity will be shielded by nondisclosure? As they say on page 15, "The list of members makes fascinating reading." Additionally, since the London branch thought it important to put out a (limited circulation) book celebrating their first 100 years, why has the United States branch not done so as well? They would therefore have been due to put out a book in 2003; no such book has appeared. Yet, should such a volume manifest, there would be no point in its listing original members from 1903, unless it chose to list all the original members (rather than just some of them in a pretense of completeness!) Rockefeller, Harriman, Vanderbilt, Whitney, Harkness, Pratt, Morgan, Mellon, Carnegie, Field and others---do not appear at the start; yet, operatives of these powerful families appear. What The Pilgrims could do, for the sake of balance, is include a CURRENT list---but after all, they are truly a secret organization and the full identities of all living members must not be disclosed!

From the beginning, this group has controlled the most important informational media sources. We will take a glance at that point. They control the two most important newspapers in existence---the New York Times and The Times, London. They could get any publicity they want. What they've done is to give themselves controlled publicity---adequate to be able to say---"see, we're not a secret society!" But it is a hollow declaration because they most important point is unsatisfied---they will not release their membership identities! If any of you are able to obtain a copy of the 2002 book, turn immediately to page 77. Notice the expression of the tallest member in the lineup from the left to the middle of the picture; study the expression of the member directly behind him; and evaluate the expression of the member at the far left. They looked like they were ready to split the rest of the country open and skin it alive, which is exactly what they did in 1929-1934.

The following brief New York Times article, dated December 13, 1973, page 28, concerning an address by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to The Pilgrims London was sent to me by The Pilgrims New York office, by assistant secretary Mrs. E.M. Simpson along with her denial as to their secret society status---

"Pilgrims Society Seeks U.S.-British Friendship. Special to The New York Times. London, Dec. 12---The Pilgrims Society, where Secretary Kissinger spoke tonight, has been fostering British-American friendship since 1902, when it was founded to "promote good relations" between Britain and the United States. Among its founders were Lindsey Russell of New York and Sir Harry Brittain of London, now a centenarian and a frequent and valued speaker at the society's annual dinners here. There are American and British chapters and the society's dinners are held in London and New York. The Pilgrims first dinner in 1903 was held in London. Chauncey Depew addressed it and Field Marshall Earl Roberts, the British Boer War commander, also among the founders, attended. The society's presidents have usually been ambassadors. Members and guests are diplomats, high-ranking soldiers or **other men of distinction in many fields**."

The society's presidents have occasionally---not usually---been ambassadors. The U.S. branch hasn't had an ambassador for its president since before 1955. Notice they mention that "men of distinction in many fields" are members---but no names! They speak of having high-ranking military figures, and ambassadors, as members. We saw last December that they always control the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and the U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain. Those "men of distinction in many fields" include personalities who are the wealthiest in the United States---and the facts look far different from lists of rich rankings in Fortune or Forbes. They control those magazines and can skew the facts any way they wish. Those "men of distinction" include the leading bankers and financiers---paper money creators who, having separated the financial system from a gold backing, are therefore more free to be the warmongers they are. That accounts for their inclusion of Generals and Admirals in their ranks. We will meet some of these.

Another article by which they could falsely claim to not be a secret society appeared in The Times, London, February 10, 1982, page 10 and read---

"The Pilgrims, who promote Anglo-American understanding, have Senator John Tower, chairman of the United States Senate Armed Services Committee, coming to lunch at the Savoy on February 23. Tower, a tough Republican, who won Lyndon Johnson's seat two decades ago, is a powerful figure, in some senses outranking the well-publicized Secretary of State, Alexander Haig. On the other hand Haig was a general. Tower, the only enlisted reservist in Congress, is still officially a chief petty officer."

We find the same code language repeated over and over---"British-American friendship," and "Anglo-American understanding" being two choice examples. What does this code language signify? It means that Britain will continue to pursue dreams of World Empire, using the might of America to back her up. We saw that in two World Wars and all indications are we are readying to see it in a third universal war! Like Ambassador Whitelaw Reid told his fellow conspirators in London---

"Great Britain could count upon every dollar, every man, **and every drop of blood in America**."

(Quoted in the Congressional Record, August 21, 1940). I don't feel that way. Let England fight its own wars. This is the same country that attempted to hold us in subjugation over two centuries past. Our patriots died to free us from the Crown. Let's not go back under it, nor be used to fight its wars in the Middle East! The common man in Britain can be seen as friends, but their leadership is dangerous beyond words. Reid was special Ambassador of the U.S. to Queen Victoria's Jubilee, 1897, and again to the Coronation of King Edward VII in 1902. Let's conduct a review of some personalities listed as original members of The Pilgrims 1903 New York, and of The Pilgrims London, 1902, based on the list of names in their 2002 book. Details come mainly from four separate Who's Who volumes---Who Was Who in America, 1897-1942; and 3 British Who's Who versions, published by Adam & Charles Black, London, covering deaths of prominent persons from 1897-1950. We'll look at some U.S. personalities first. These are all men who passed away generations ago. Out of the 158 I found listed in those 4 reference volumes, only five (5) admitted posthumously that they were members of "Pilgrims," and those five were all from the London side. That was 8.6% for London, fewer than 3.2% for both branches total, and zero for the U.S. branch alone! Not one of the 100 listed Americans included in his biographical details the most important fact of their lives---that they were members of The Pilgrims! It's too sensitive a matter for the world at large to become aware of, how this elite crafts our destiny to our disadvantage.

A total of 374 names were listed, encompassing the total alleged membership in London as of 1902 and New York as of 1903 (combined for both branches). 129 names were listed for London---34.5% of the admitted or alleged total. Assuming the actual ratio was the same with a somewhat larger figure (450 to 500 names) it appears that Americans are happy to join the British Empire scheme. 58 of 129 names for London were found in the 3 British Who's Who volumes---about 45%. Many important people refuse to be listed. For the United States names, only 100 out of 245 names listed were found in the 1897-1942 Who Was Who---just fewer than 41%. Of the 100 listed members (all "underground" in the Who's Who), only 7 were Yale graduates, and no details were given as to any membership in the Yale "super-fraternities." Other schools similarly represented were Harvard and Columbia. Some choice details now follow!

Major General Leonard Wood (1860-1927; Pilgrims 1903), Grand Officer, Order of the Golden Grain (China); Grand Officer, Order of the Rising Sun (Japan); Grand Officer, Legion of Honor (France); Grand Officer, Order of Mauritius and Lazarus (Italy); Roosevelt Medal; Ambassador to Argentina (1910); Chief of Staff, United States Army, 1910-1914; Commander, Department of the East, 1914-1917; chairman, special mission from U.S. to Philippine Islands, visiting Japan and China, 1921; governor-general, Philippine Islands, 1921. Candidate for Republican Presidential nomination, 1920; Congressional Medal of Honor, 1898, "for distinguished conduct in campaign against Apache Indians."---

PILGRIM SOCIETY member! Military men are in the secret organization alongside the financiers the better to wage their wars. Adna Romanza Chaffee (1842-1914) was another member in 1903. According to the Combined Arms Research Library at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas---

"General Adna R. Chaffee was the first soldier in American history to enlist in the Army as a private and then advance through the ranks to become Chief of the Army General Staff. Answering President Lincoln's call for volunteers, he joined the 6th Cavalry Regiment and participated in nearly all major cavalry actions of the Civil War."

"Following the Civil War, he fought Indians and chased outlaws in the southwest territories for more than twenty years. In the Spanish-American War, he commanded the first unit to sail for Cuba and eventually became Chief of Staff of the American Command during that war."

"He commanded American troops in China during the Boxer Rebellion and led the expedition that raised the siege of the legations at Peking. In Peking he upheld his reputation as a fighter and gained additional recognition as a skilled diplomat and administrator."

The Boxer Rebellion, dramatized in the film with David Niven and Charlton Heston, "55 Days at Peking" (1963) came about due to Chinese Imperial weariness of the British poisoning the population with opium. Chaffee---

According to a website on the Philippine-American War---

"Adna Romanza Chaffee was born in Ohio in 1842. A veteran of the Civil war and countless Indian campaigns, he served throughout the Spanish-American War, and commanded American troops in the capture of Peking, China, during the Boxer rebellion. He replaced MacArthur as head general of the Philippines on July 4, 1901. Chaffee was the "soldier's soldier," a tough, hard-riding cavalryman who despised civilians in general and intended to crush the "insurrection." He appointed Gen. Bell to Batangas and Smith to Samar, with orders to do whatever was necessary to destroy the opposition--he wanted an Indian-style campaign instead of the previous "humanitarian warfare." Chaffee's orders were largely responsible for the **atrocities** that marked the later stages of the war. When the war ended in 1902, Chaffee returned to the States, where he served as lieutenant general and Chief of Staff for the U.S. Army from 1904-1906. He retired in 1906 and died in 1914.

"If you should hear of a few Filipinos more or less being put away don't grow too sentimental over it."
--Chaffee, to newspaper correspondent Joseph Ohl."

Joseph Wheeler (1836-1906) was identified in the 1942 and the 2002 Pilgrim books as a founder in London in 1902. He was a brigadier general in the Confederate Army who was wounded three times, had 16 horses shot out from underneath him, and 8 of his staff killed and 32 wounded. He commanded in "50 cavalry battles and hundreds of minor combats" (Who Was Who, 1897-1942, page 1329). After the war he became an attorney and planter and was a Congressman from Alabama, 1881-1899.

From 1886 through 1900 Wheeler was a Smithsonian Institution regent. He was involved in military actions in Cuba in 1898 and the Philippines, 1899-1900 and became a United States Brigadier General in 1900. Do you find it strange that a passionate Southerner and Confederate general would become a founder of an organization, the American branch of which was based in New York, leading city of the despised "Yankees?" The British built warships for the South during the conflict and assisted them with exports. According to books such as "Money Powers of Europe" (1938) and "History of the Southern Confederacy" (1954), the English Rothschilds were involved in backing both sides, the North through financier August Belmont; the South through the Erlangers, family relatives. Wheeler in battle uniform---

Guess what! Surprise, surprise! The 2002 Pilgrim book lists August Bellmont (should be spelled with one l) as a 1903 member in New York (below)---

Another military figure in the 1903 Pilgrim list was Julius Stahel (born Hungary, November 5, 1825) who "fought in struggle for Hungarian independence under Louis Kossuth, 1848, and was wounded and decorated for gallantry; came to America, 1856; awarded Medal of Honor, November 4, 1893, for leading his division after he was severely wounded, and turned the enemy's flank, at Piedmont, Virginia, June 5, 1864. Covered retreat of Union Army at head of his regiment at 1st battle of Bull Run; commanded advance column of General Fremont's army in Shenandoah Valley; commanded brigade, 2nd battle of Bull Run; sent for by President Lincoln and assigned to command in front of Washington, March 13, 1863. Appointed consul at Yokohama, Japan, and consul general at Shanghai, China, 1884." (Who Was Who, 1897-1942).

Charles Francis Roe (1848-1922) was in the 1903 list and "served on frontier in Indian campaigns, including the Custer massacre, 21 years." (WWW, 1897-1942). Rose was a real estate operator and married Katherine Bissell Bogert, whose middle and last names correspond to names of Pilgrim Society members in more recent years. I succumb to the temptation of saying, I wish the entire founding membership of The Pilgrims could have been wiped out at the Little Big Horn---it is not any exaggeration to state, we might have been spared World War I. There can be no other reasons for including military men in the membership other than to control the military, and to draw on their experience in planning wars the financiers intend to start!

Samuel Baldwin Marks Young (1840-1924, Pilgrims 1903) was a lieutenant General from Pittsburgh who fought in the Civil War, fought in the Spanish-American War (1898-1899) and was Presidential Chief of Staff in 1903. He became the first president of the War College, 1902-1903, in Washington, D.C.

Richardson Clover (1846-1919, Pilgrims 1903) married Mary Eudora Miller, daughter of Senator John F. Miller and was a career Naval officer. In 1897-1898 he was chief of the Office of Naval Intelligence; member of the Board on Construction of Vessels, 1897-1899; member War and Strategy board, 1898; commanded U.S.S. Bancroft, May 1, 1898, until end of Spanish-American War; served as Naval Attaché in London, 1900-1903; commanded as Rear Admiral, the U.S.S. Wisconsin, Asiatic region, 1904-1905; and served as president of the Board of Inspection, 1906-1908.

John Calwell Calhoun (1843-1918, Pilgrims 1903) was with the Confederate Army at the Battle of Fort Sumter. His wife, Linnie Adams, was grandniece of Richard M. Johnson, vice president of the U.S., 1837-1941. After the war he had agricultural interests in Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas and was part of the management of the Cotton Exposition in 1884 at New Orleans. He was special ambassador to France in 1897, sent by the S.A.R.---Sons of the American Revolution (France assisted the Colonies in becoming free from the British). Calling himself a "financier" (perhaps the Erlangers put him in business) in the 1897-1942 volume, he was president of the Baltimore Coal Mining & Railroad Company and "Albertite Oilite & Cannel Coal Co. Ltd."

Henry Clark Corbin (1842-1909, Pilgrims 1903) was a Northern Civil War combatant as a brigadier General of volunteers. He was detailed for duty in March 1877 at the Executive Mansion (White House) and was secretary of the Sitting Bull Commission. According to page 260 of the 1897-1942 Who Was Who, Corbin was "with President Garfield at the time he was shot and at his bedside at Elberon, where he died. In recognition of his services, and the part he took in war with Spain, Congress conferred upon him the rank of major General commanding the Atlantic Division, 1904." There are other Pilgrim Society members who mysteriously appeared close at hand on the scene of other Presidential assassinations, as we shall see!

William Cary Sanger (1853-1921, Pilgrims 1903) was assistant Secretary of War, 1901-1903 and was related to the Dodge family (copper mining) and the Clevelands of Presidential fame; President Grover Cleveland was in the 1903 list. Sanger was a governor of the New York State Society of Colonial Wars; and governor general of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America. Upon his entry into The Pilgrims, British Crown organization, I must assume some of the founders and patriots of America turned over in their graves. Sanger was a member of the New York State Commission on Lunacy, 1910-1911. Well, was he "paranoid" for taking with him to his grave, the fact of his Pilgrim Society membership?

FINANCIERS & INDUSTRIALISTS

Henry Phipps (1839-1930, Pilgrims 1903) was a business partner with Andrew Carnegie in steel and came out of that enterprise with $75 million or more in 1901 dollars. In 1861 Phipps was a partner in Bidwell & Phipps, agents for the DuPont Powder Company, helping soldiers kill on the Civil War battlefields, but himself practicing patriotism from a safe distance. He made a "gift" to Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, in 1908 for America's first clinic for the "treatment of mental illness;" apparently he was afflicted with a "personality disorder" because he neglected to mention his Pilgrim Society membership in the 1897-1942 volume; rather, the explanation, from their viewpoint would be, we're not "mature" enough to understand their motives and goals, so it's best we don't know they exist, or if we know, to withhold the current list from us. In "The Rich and the Super Rich" by Lundberg (1968) he tells us on page 199 about the Bessemer Investment Company (later Bessemer Securities Corporation), the family holding company for Phipps interests, which at that time was identified as a major owner of New England Power; International Hydroelectric and International Paper. It was called Bessemer Trust after the Bessemer steel process. According to www.bessemer.com they control $42.4 billion in investment funds and says of themselves, "**For nearly a century, Bessemer Trust has been defining wealth management."** It is certain that several of its directors are members.

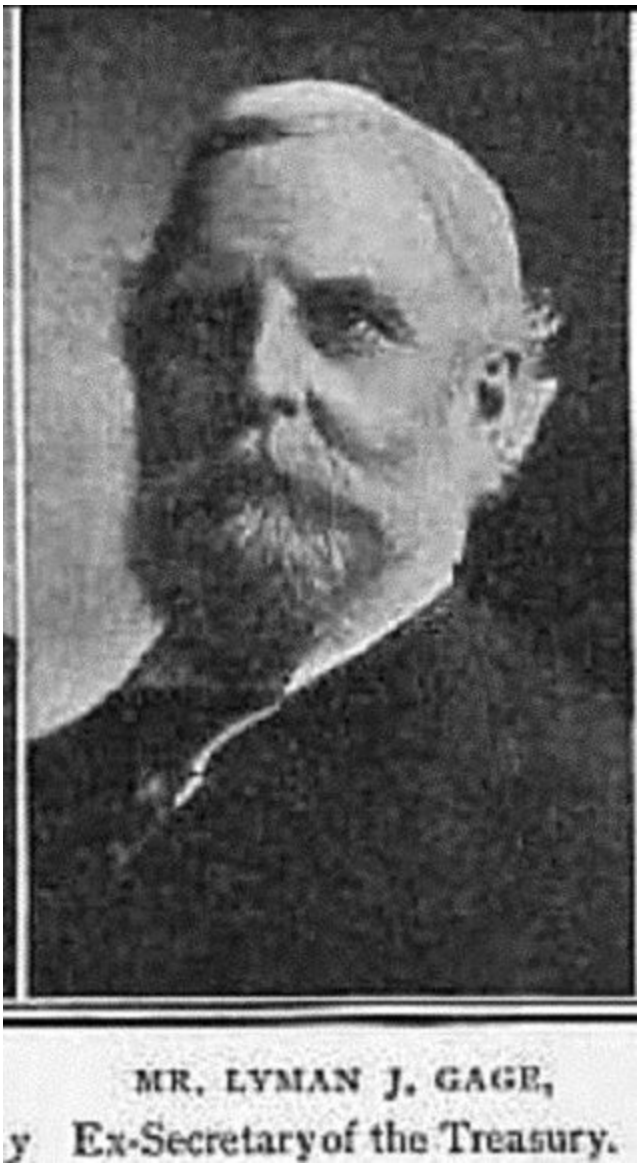
George Edward Ide (1860-1919, Pilgrims 1903) was with Dominick & Dickerman, investment bankers, 1881-1890 and became president in 1894. He was a director of Home Life Insurance; Brooklyn City Railroad; Title Guarantee & Trust Company; and Fidelity & Casualty Company. Dominick & Dickerman later became Dominick & Dominick and in 1949 Avery Rockefeller Jr. entered the firm. The 1966 Who's Who, page 1800, shows he was a member of The Pilgrims; director of Grolier Incorporated, encyclopedias; governor, New York Stock Exchange and chairman of the National Association of Securities Dealers, 1962-1963. His father was a member also and intentionally caused the investing public losses which in 2005 dollars would run into many billions!

Isaac Newton Seligman (1856-1917, Pilgrims 1903) married into the Loeb family of financiers; Wall Streeter John L. Loeb Jr. appeared as a member of The Pilgrims as of 1970's Who's Who volumes. J. & W. Seligman & Company opened up in Manhattan in 1878. Its offices were later at 54 Wall Street and it was interlocked with Anglo-California Bank. It controlled, among other entities, Butte Copper & Zinc Company of Helena, Montana. Page 154 of "Our Crowd---The Great Jewish Families of New York" (1967) described Isaac Seligman's meeting in London with Baron Rothschild, who sat in Parliament for 23 years and was London correspondent for their financial operations (pages 154-157). In their first transaction of $55 million, Stephen Birmingham said on pages 156-157---

"The Baron suggested the issue be backed by a combination of three houses---the House of Rothschild, the House of Morgan, and the House of Seligman. The Seligmans were now participating in the most powerful combination in the history of banking. The Seligman-Belmont-Morgan-Rothschild alliance was so successful that by the end of the decade there were complaints on Wall Street that London and Germany based bankers had a monopoly on the sale of United States bonds in Europe, which they virtually did. The Seligmans were now being called the "American Rothschilds." In London Isaac understood the simple rule of Rothschild protocol. It was he who must always go to the Rothschild offices in New Court. The Baron would never deign to visit him, and Isaac would not have had the impertinence to ask him to. In New York the Seligman-Rothschild alliance did little to further the Seligmans' progress towards assimilation. As the decade drew to a close, there were more dark mutterings of an "international conspiracy" of Jewish bankers to take over the world's money."

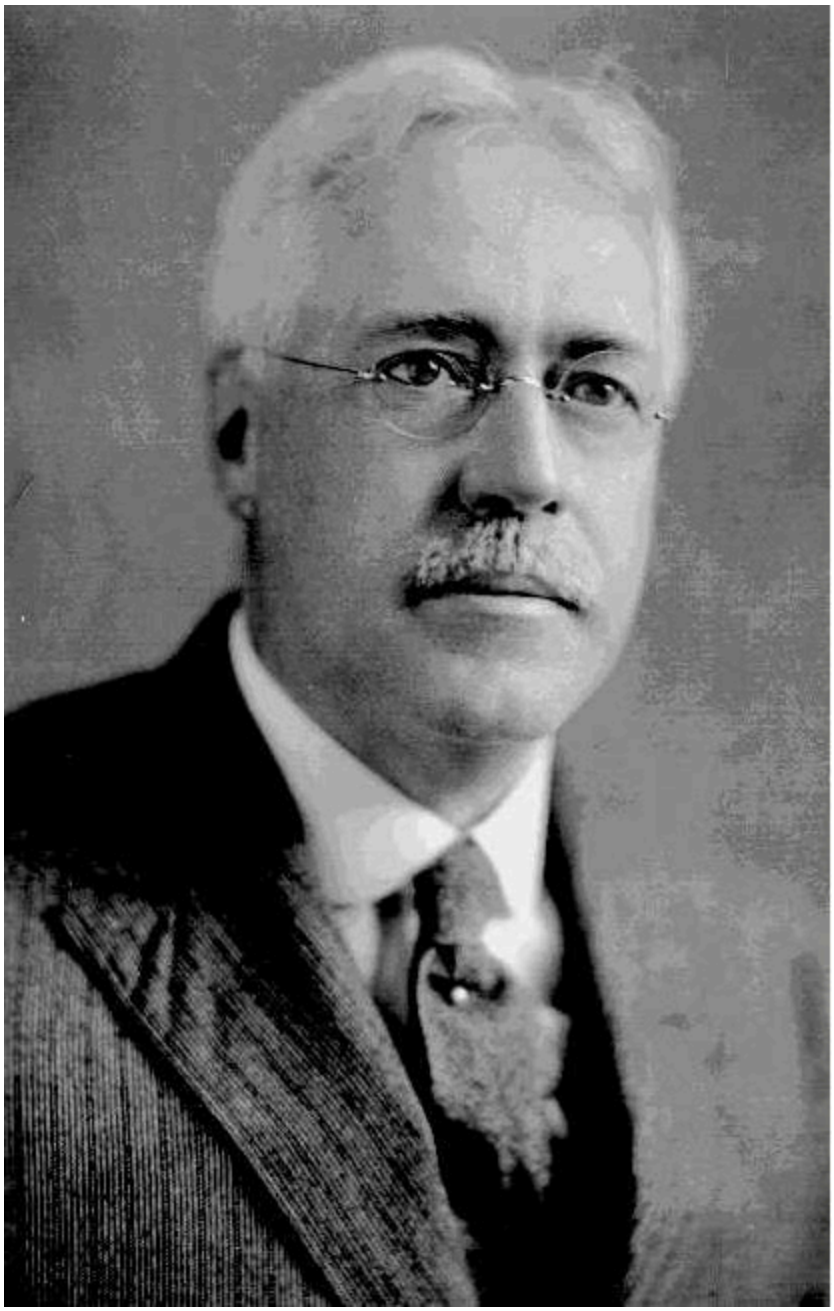
Isaac Seligman met Lincoln at a White House reception (page 154). As far as one religious group is concerned, taking over the world's money, hasn't exactly happened, as I see it. The Rothschilds do have the strongest mystique as world financiers, but other non-Jewish power blocs such as the Mellons, Du Ponts and Rockefellers are sufficient to conclude that this peenomenon isn't a factor of one religious group. Rather, it is a factor of these power blocs all uniting in The Pilgrim Society to "take over the world's money! Isaac Seligman was a trustee of Munich Reinsurance Company; Russia Reinsurance Company (suggesting funding of Bolsheviks); Lincoln Trust Company; U.S. Savings Bank;; treasurer, City & Suburban Homes Company. The Seligmans intermarried with the Guggenheims (South American mining fortune) who also have representatives over the years in The Pilgrims. Louis Stern (1847-1922, Pilgrims 1903) was another director of Lincoln Trust; of Atlantic Mutual Insurance; Mutual Insurance; and was United States Commissioner at the Paris Exposition of 1900. Birmingham called the Seligman firm in New York, "World Bankers" (page 94).

Lyman Judson Gage (1836-1927, Pilgrims 1903) was Treasury Secretary in the cabinets of Presidents McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt, 1897-1902, in which capacity he opposed silver in the monetary system. Before going to Treasury he was president of the First National Bank of Chicago, and after Washington he became president of United States Trust Company on Wall Street. He was a three-time president of the anti-silver American Bankers Association (ask any member how they feel as to remonetization of silver). Gage was first president of the Chicago Bankers Association, twice president of the Civic Federation of Chicago and a trustee of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Gage took the financial editor of the Chicago Tribune, Frank Vanderlip, and got him into the banking business as his assistant at Treasury. Recall that Pilgrim Society member Vanderlip was at the Jekyll Island, Georgia meeting where the Morgan-Rockefeller interests finalized plans for the Federal Reserve System! Gage--



MR. LYMAN J. GAGE,
Ex-Secretary of the Treasury.

Frank Arthur Vanderlip (1864-1937, Pilgrims 1903) became vice president of the Stillman-Rockefeller dominated National City Bank, in 1901. By 1909 he was president of the bank. Page 1268 of the 1897-1942 Who's Who says he "has resigned from numerous directorates." He was a trustee of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching (one-world viewpoints); New York University; Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and chairman, Scarborough School. He was on the executive committee of the New York State Chamber of Commerce and wrote "What Next In Europe" (1922) and "Tomorrow's Money" (1934). In "Secrets of the Federal Reserve" (1983) Mullins described him on page 19 as what we'd call in plain language, a liar---below---



In "America's 60 Families" (1937) Lundberg tells us on page 121---

"The Jekyll Island conference took place in the atmosphere of an elaborate conspiracy. The trip to Georgia was made in a private car chartered by Aldrich, and the travelers all used assumed names so that the train crew would not establish their identities. For a long time there was no public knowledge that such a conclave had been held."

Richard Aldrich McCurdy (1835-1916, Pilgrims 1903) was related to Senator Nelson Aldrich (Pilgrims 1903), architect of the Federal Reserve System. After Harvard, McCurdy practiced law with Lucius Robinson, who later became Governor of New York. McCurdy held interests in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, was a director of Guaranty Trust and practiced law with Lucius Robinson, who became a New York Governor. Robert H. McCurdy, his son, also appeared in the 1903 list. Richard's sister Gertrude married Gardiner Hubbard (1822-1897) who was the financial backer of Alexander Graham Bell. In fact Hubbard's daughter Mabel became Mrs. Bell.

C.W. Bonynge (Pilgrims 1903) wasn't listed in the 1897-1942 Who Was Who. However, Robert William Bonynge, evidently a relative, was listed. We learn that R.W. was a Republican Congressman from Colorado (mining state turncoat), 1905-1909, and was a member of Senator Aldrich's National Monetary Commission, campaigning for a central bank, 1909-1912. According to page 116 of the 1897-1942 Who Was Who, he "delivered addresses throughout U.S. in behalf of monetary reform under auspices National Citizens League." Some of those National Citizens were probably Pilgrim Society members. Paul Bonynge (deceased 1937) was a New York State Supreme Court justice, 1933-1937.

Jefferson Monroe Levy (deceased 1924, Pilgrims 1903, Who Was Who, 1897-1942, page 724) was "author and first to introduce Reserve Bank Bill, 62nd and 63rd Congresses" (1911-1915) and "inherited "Monticello," the home of Thomas Jefferson." Jefferson would be chagrined to know that a paper money mobster came into possession of his estate! For "Reserve Bank Bill" read "Federal Reserve Bank Bill." According to www.savingmonticello.com Jefferson Levy "made a fortune in real estate and stock speculation. By the turn of the 20th century, he was one of the wealthiest men in America." Jefferson Levy---

Grover Cleveland (Pilgrims 1903) became President of the United States in 1884, running against James Gillespie Blaine, who himself later turned up a Pilgrim Society member! Cleveland was again elected President in 1892. According to the 1897-1942 Who Was Who, page 231---

"In 1896 the Democratic Party having declared for the free coinage of silver in the platform of its National Convention, Mr. Cleveland withheld his support from the ticket and platform. Elected trustee, holding a majority of the stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of U.S., June 10, 1905. Member executive committee, National Civic Federation. Trustee Princeton University." Silver enemy Cleveland---

Cleveland was known to be on terms with J.P. Morgan (Pilgrim Society) whose banks, along with the other huge Pilgrim Society run institutions, waged war on silver as money since at least 1878. Other Pilgrim Society members were lurking behind the National Civic Federation. Domhoff in "The Higher Circles" (1970) said the National Civic Federation "is crucial to an understanding of how the power elite shaped social

legislation in the twentieth century." For more on the National Civic Federation see www.theharbinger.org/xix/010206/walker.html

Henry Clay Pierce (1849-1927, Pilgrims 1903) was chairman of National Railways of Mexico; chairman of Pierce Oil Company, St. Louis; chairman, Tennessee Central Railroad; and president, Pierce Investment Trust. According to www.picturehistory.com ---

"Henry Clay Pierce was a businessman and financier who was considered **one of the four richest men in the country**. His business interests included railroads, oil and finance. Pierce Oil later became a subsidiary of Rockefeller's Standard Oil Co."

According to Lundberg in "America's 60 Families," page 124---

"Percy N. Furber, president of Oil Fields of Mexico, Ltd., in 1918 told C.W. Barron "**the Mexican revolution was really caused by H. Clay Pierce**" who owned thirty five percent of the stock of the Pierce-Waters Oil Company, which Standard Oil controlled through a sixty-five percent stock interest, and was a confidential Rockefeller henchman. "**He wanted to get my property**," said Furber, who continued---"H. Clay Pierce demanded of Diaz that he should take off the taxes on oil imports" to enable Standard Oil to bring in products from the United States. "Diaz refused. **Pierce put up the money behind Francisco Madero and started the revolution**."

Here we find another case of a Pilgrim Society member crushing the fortune of a non-member---even going so far as to use revolutionary violence to oust a foreign head of state to have his destructive way! This Pierce was a real life, overblown version of the "Mr. Pierce" of "The War Wagon" (1966), a film about a gangster who took over land owned by John Wayne after railroading him into prison, then found large amounts of gold there. This is another instance of what The Pilgrims mean when they talk about "the seizure of the wealth necessary." Charles Beecher Warren at age 33 became a charter member of The Pilgrims in 1903, general counsel to the National Bank of Commerce of Detroit. He was a member of the Republican National Committee, 1912-1920 and Ambassador to Japan, 1921-1923, when he was appointed to lead the High Commission to Mexico that negotiated the terms for resumption of diplomatic relations, May through September 1923, then became Ambassador to Mexico. The money powers sent him there to serve their interests after the destabilizations and revolutions. Warren was protégé of Donald McDonald Dickinson (1846-1917, Pilgrims 1903) was a member of the Democratic National Committee, 1880-1885 (the Society realizes the importance of controlling the nominating process at the national level) and was Postmaster General of the United States, 1887-1889 and president of the Detroit Museum of Art. Warren was a contender for the Attorney General position in the Coolidge administration.

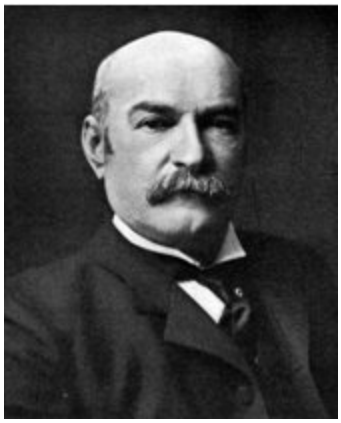
John George Milburn (1851-1930, Pilgrims 1903, born at Sunderland, England) was an attorney and presided over the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, New York, in 1901. He was president of the Pan-American Exposition Company, representing business interests targeting the southern hemisphere. According to the 1897-1942 Who Was Who, page 837, "President McKinley was taken to his house after fatal assault and died there." I've seen allegations in various places that McKinley wasn't willing to warm up to Great Britain---the reason for his demise? Milburn was a director of Chase National Bank (anti-silver); American Express; National Park Bank; and New York Life Insurance Company. Milburn was a trustee of Columbia University, Barnard College, and the New York Public Library. He was president of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, 1919-1920. Milburn was a member of the Board of Commissioners of Statutory Consolidation, which consolidated all the legal statutes of New York State dating to 1777.

Elijah Watt Sells (1858-1924, Pilgrims 1903) was employed by various railroads owned by wealthy operators including the Vanderbilts, who through front men such as Chauncey Depew and Lindsay Russell, founded The Pilgrims along with British interests (Rothschilds and Windsors, British Crown). Page 1103 of the 1897-1942 Who Was Who stated---

"With late Charles Waldo Haskins, was selected by joint commission of 53rd Congress, 1893, to effect a revision of the accounting system of U.S. Govt. with a view to simplifying and expediting public business (the most extensive and important undertaking of the kind in the history of the country). At the conclusion of this work, 1895, established firm of Haskins & Sells, of which is now senior member."

Arthur Bevins Foye (born 1893, Pilgrims 1969 list) was senior partner at Haskins & Sells. He was a past president of the Far-East America Council of Commerce & Industry; trustee, New York University; director, Pan-Africa Society; and trustee, U.S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce (Who's Who, 1966, page 713).

John B. McDonald (1844-1911, Pilgrims 1903) was an agent of the Vanderbilts in building tunnels, bridges, railroads and subways in New York and elsewhere. He was president of the Interstate Tunnel Railway and vice president of Interborough Metropolitan Transit---



George Fisher Baker (1840-1931, Pilgrims 1903) was head of the powerful First National Bank of New York and held interests in many industries from railroads to water to insurance and was a director of "numerous companies and "many other corporations" (Who Was Who, 1897-1942, page 47). One of those was the First National Bank of Chicago. Others included American Telephone & Telegraph; First Security Company; New York & Long Branch Railroad; Jersey City Water Supply Company; Erie Railroad; New York Central Railroad; West Shore Railroad; Pullman Company; Astoria Light & Power; United States Steel; New Jersey General Security Company; Consolidated Gas; and Mutual Life Insurance. His grandson appeared in the 1969 list and the middle Baker was also almost certainly a member (also a director of General Motors); he was father in law to John Mortimer Schiff, third generation Pilgrim Society member at Kuhn, Loeb & Company, which later merged with Lehman Brothers, another Pilgrim Society investment bank. The Baker fortune was estimated at some $500 million as of 1924 ("America's 60 Families," page 26).

George Walbridge Perkins (1862-1920, Pilgrims 1903) became a partner in J.P. Morgan & Company in 1901 and was a director of International Mercantile Marine Company; United States Steel; Florida East Coast Railway; American Alliance Insurance; Great American Insurance; Northern Securities Company; and International Harvester, and trustee, Vassar College. "America's 60 Families" by Lundberg, page 97, told how Perkins, towards the close of the Wilson administration, chose Will H. Hays, "a small town Indiana lawyer" and made him chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Robert A.C. Smith (deceased 1933, Pilgrims 1903) chairman, White Rock Mineral Springs Company; New Niquero Sugar Company; president, Connecticut Railway & Lighting Company; director, Brothers Valley Coal Company; Connecticut Light & Power Company; Mohawk Hudson Power Corporation; Connecticut Electric Service Company "and officer or director various other corporations" (1897-1942 volume, page 1148) He was also New York Dock Commissioner.

Charles Tyson Yerkes (1837-1905, Pilgrims 1903) was listed on page 1389 of the 1897-1942 Who Was Who where we read---

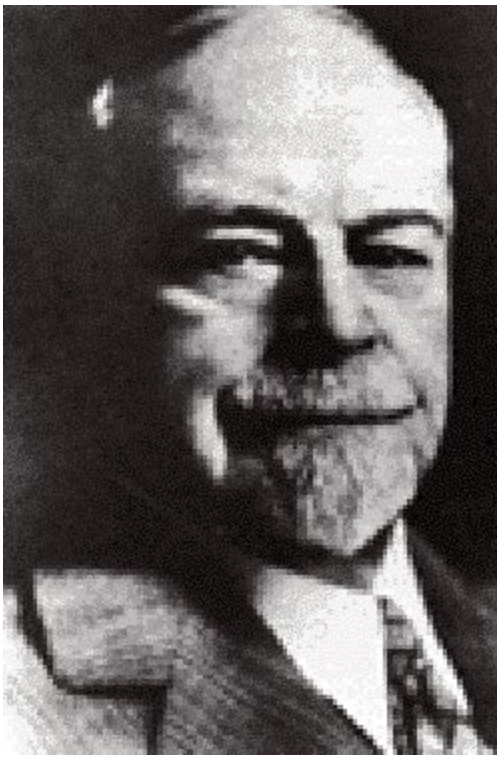
"Was prominent in street railway operations in Philadelphia from 1860, and after 1886, in Chicago, where he was long at head of the North and West Side and several suburban and elevated railway corporations; later engaged in financing, organizing and managing extensive system of underground railway in London. Gave to University of Chicago a telescope costing about $400,000 (then one of the largest and finest in the world, located in the Yerkes Observatory at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.)"

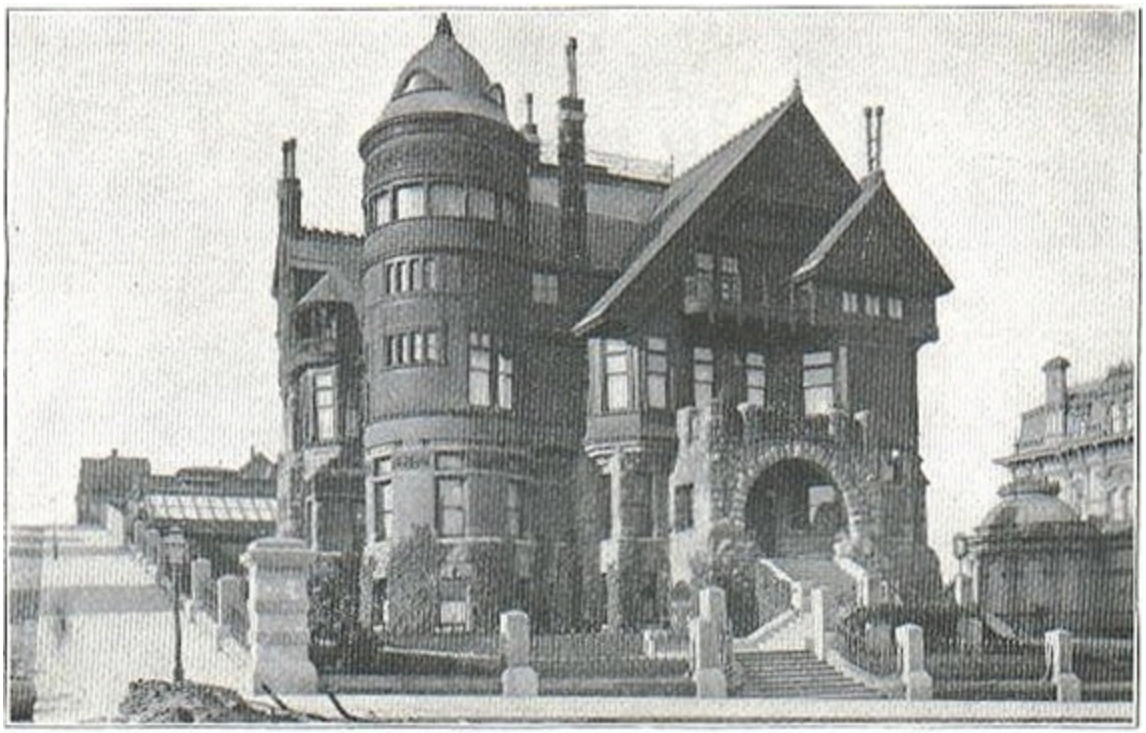
That was Yerkes, above, sporting a British Empire looking mustache and missing only a pith helmet and a cup of Lipton tea. Even as a dead man Charlie couldn't stand to be known as a Pilgrim Society member, so it fell to someone else to turn over the rock so interested parties could see what was hiding underneath. Yerkes owned two-thirds of the street railway system of Chicago.

William Henry Crocker (1861-1937, Pilgrims 1903) was the son of Charles Crocker of the Southern Pacific Railroad and associated interests, who passed away in 1888 leaving a fortune of at least $40 million, a lot of money by most standards today, a blue whale of a lot of money 117 years ago. William's brother in law was Charles B. Alexander of the International Banking Corporation who was a Pilgrim Society member as of the 1927 Who's Who. William Crocker was president of Crocker First National Bank of San Francisco; Crocker Investment Company; Provident Securities; Pacific Improvement Company; director, Pacific Telegraph & Telephone; Pacific Mutual Life Insurance; Pacific Gas & Electric and Metropolitan Life Insurance. He was a regent of the University of California and a 33rd degree Mason. Lundberg in "America's 60 Families" page 383 had this comment---

"Among the trustees of the University of California are William H. Crocker, descendant of a member of the lawless Crocker-Huntington-Stanford railroad group."

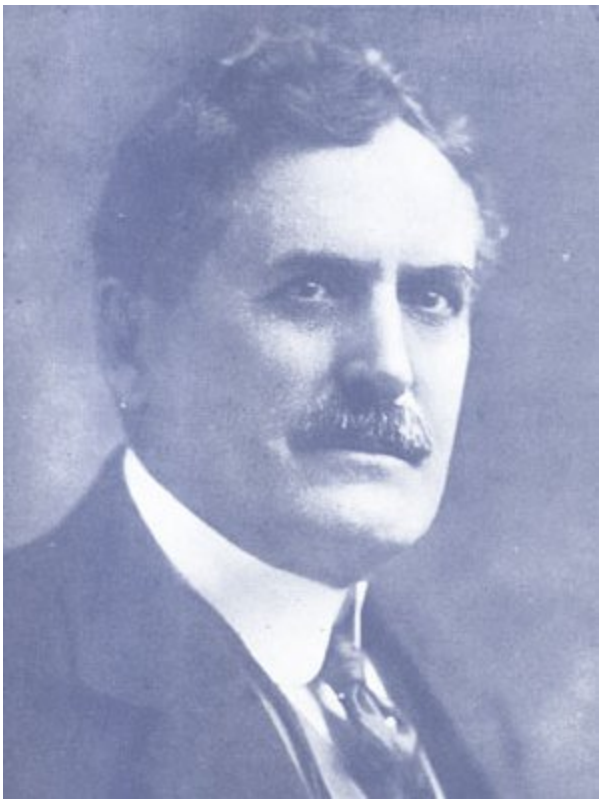
Below, William Henry Crocker, and the Crocker Mansion in San Francisco--\



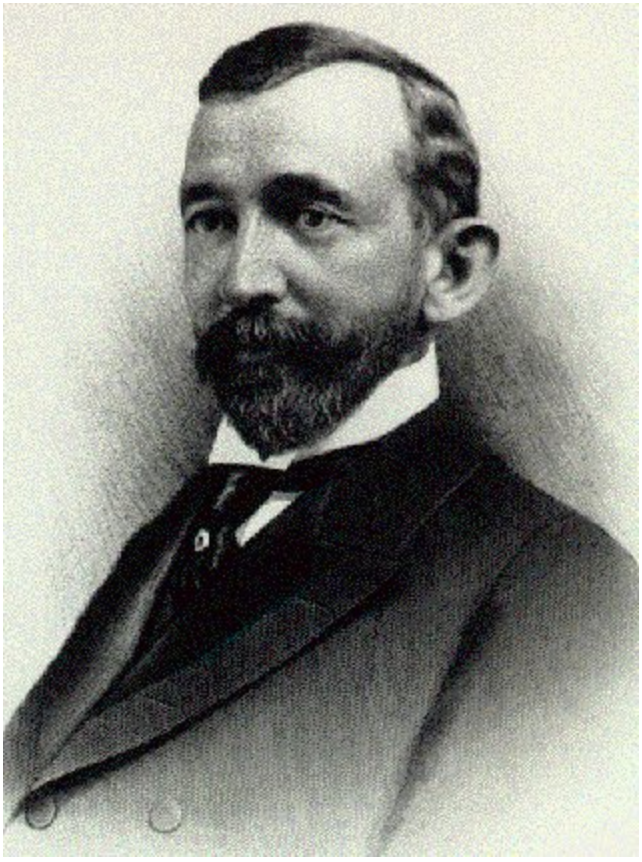


THE CROCKER RESIDENCE, SAN FRANCISCO

Myron T. Herrick (1854-1929, Pilgrims 1903) was an Ohio attorney who was chairman of the Society for Savings, Cleveland. As he moved upwards in the power structure he became chairman of Union Carbide & Carbon Company (now part of Dow Chemical, Silver Users Association). Herrick was a director of New York Life Insurance Company and was a Presidential elector for Ohio in 1892 and was a member of the Republican National Committee. Herrick was Ambassador to France, 1912-1914, and again beginning in 1921. He served as a president of the American Bankers Association (paper money mob, anti-silver) and was on close personal terms with President McKinley and before that, while McKinley was Governor of Ohio. Herrick was a trustee of the Carnegie Institution of Washington—



Benjamin Newton Duke (1855-1929, Pilgrims 1903) was the power behind the ruthless monopoly known as the American Tobacco Company and was president of Durham & Southern Railway and Erwin Cotton Mills, and director of Durham Realty and Southern Power Company---



The Dukes today control the huge Duke Endowment which listed $2.3 billion in admitted assets at year-end 2003; Duke University; and Duke Energy, the dominant electric utility in the Mid-Atlantic States. According to Lundberg in "America's 60 Families," page 357---

"Duke, the tobacco king, distributed his property before his death, thus avoiding inheritance or estate taxes. One-third was kept under Duke control by segregation in the Duke Endowment, for the benefit of Duke University. Controlling blocks of tobacco and public utility stocks were given to the Endowment, to be used in the domination of certain companies. **THE GREATEST SECRECY SURROUNDS THE DUKE ENDOWMENT**."

According to Lundberg in "The Rich And The Super Rich" (1968, page 190), as of then, Duke ownership of Duke Power Company (now Duke Energy) was 82%. As of 2003, Duke Energy had annual revenues of $59.5 billion (billion, not million). Williamson Whitehead Fuller (1858-1934, Pilgrims 1903) was general counsel to the American Tobacco Company "and many other corporations" (Who Was Who, 1897-1942, page 432).

Edward Julius Berwind (1848-1936, Pilgrims 1903) was chairman of Berwind-White Coal Mining; president, Wilmore Coal Company; Ocean Coal Company; Kentland Coal & Coke Company; Wilmore Steamship Company; "also officer or director numerous other corporations." (Who Was Who, 1897-1942, page 89). Some of those entities included---Subway Realty Company; Wilmore Steam Ship Company; Clyde Steam Ship Company; Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steam Ship Lines; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway; Prescott & Phoenix Railway; Cuba Railroad Company; Colorado & Santa Fe Railway; Interborough Rapid Transit; New York & Long Island Traction Company; Long Island Electric Railway Company; Rapid Transit Subway Construction; New York & Queens County Railroad; New River & Pocahontas Consolidated Coal; Archer Coal Depot; Maritime Coaling Company; Puerto Rico Coal; Mutual Life Insurance; Windber Pennsylvania Trust Company; Berwind Bank; Guaranty Safe Deposit Company; Newport Trust Company; Guaranty Trust Company of New York; North British & Mercantile Insurance; and Girard Trust, an institution founded by Stephen Girard, who was in league with the British as head of the first Bank of the United States till 1811. According to Myers in "History of the Great American Fortunes" (pages 74, 76 & 77), speaking of Girard---

"The grand climax of the galaxy of American fortunes during the period from 1800 to 1831 was that of Girard. He built what was looked up to as the gigantic fortune of ten millions of dollars and far over-topped every other strainer for money except Astor, who survived him seventeen years, and whose wealth increased during that time to double what Girard left. During the British occupation of Philadelphia Girard was charged by the revolutionists with extreme double-dealing and duplicity in pretending to be a patriot, and taking the oath of allegiance, while secretly trading with the British. None of his biographers deny this. While merchant after merchant was being bankrupted from disruption of trade, Girard was incessantly making money. Not the least of his profits came from slave trading. From this time on his profits were colossal. His wealth was overshadowingly great, his power immense. He was a veritable dictator in the realms of finance; a repellant man, with his devil's eye, who rode roughshod over every obstacle in his path. His every movement bred fear; his veriest word could bring ruin to anyone who dared cross his purposes. Appeals to him for aid went unanswered. No poor man ever came full-handed from his presence."

Lundberg in "America's 60 Families," page 182, noted---

"On the board of the Guaranty Trust Company, directing its participation in situations like the Van Sweringen bubble, sat E.J. Berwind, head of a great nineteenth century coal fortune."

The Berwind fortune was reckoned at some $150 million in 1924 dollars (Lundberg, page 26). So we see that Berwind, who became a member of the premier British Empire organization---The Pilgrims---had a hand in Girard Trust, a major banking establishment left by the second most important British collaborator of the nineteenth century (Astor was the most important). The Berwinds were involved with the Rockefellers (page 94) and also with J.P. Morgan & Company (page 237) and Lundberg said (page 323) that the Berwinds with their "tremendous accumulation" (page 36)---

"have no reasonable claim to significant philanthropic intention at all."

Harvard Business School's list of Great American Business Leaders of the 20th Century said of Berwind---

"Berwind was reputed to be the world's largest individual owner of coal mining properties. Berwind also was considered a hard-driving businessman. He refused to bargain with employees."

Berwind was a member of the Bankers Club (New York) and the Pilgrim Society offshoot, the Japan Society.

Moses Taylor (1871-1928, Pilgrims 1903) was with Kean, Taylor & Company, investments. The Kean in that firm could be an ancestor of Thomas Kean, ex New Jersey governor who headed the 9-11 Commission, a cover-up exactly similar to the Warren Commission on the Kennedy assassination. Taylor was chairman of Lackawanna Steel;; president, New York & Queens Gas Company; and director, Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage; Lake Champlain & Moriah Railroad; South Buffalo Railway; and Tilly Foster Iron Mines. According to Eustace Mullins in "Secrets of the Federal Reserve" (1983, page 64), Taylor's father was worth $50 million---as of 1864! The Taylors owned many shares in the National City Bank---a predecessor to today's Citigroup. Time, January 31, 2005, page 21 reported the death of Walter B. Wriston, "financial guru who as chairman of Citicorp from 1967 to '84 redefined the way Americans use banks," and remained silent as to his Pilgrim Society activities. In 1812 the City Bank, later called the National City Bank, opened up for business

in the same building where the defunct (as of 1812) first Bank of the United States was located---a British affiliated institution.

James Robert Keene (1838-1913, Pilgrims 1903) appeared on page 659 of the 1897-1942 Who Was Who---

"Stockbroker etc; born London, England, 1838; went with family to California, 1852; became miner in California and Nevada, later speculator in mining stocks, San Francisco; accumulated $6,000,000 during "bonanza" period of the 70's; was president San Francisco Stock Exchange; since 1877 an operator on Wall Street, New York."

Thomas F. Walsh (1851-1910, Pilgrims 1903) had a brief profile in the 1897-1942 Who Was Who, which, like all other listed 1903 Pilgrim Society members in the United States, failed to state that fact in the biographical volume! Page 1294 reads---

"Engaged in mining business, made close study of geology, mineralogy, metallurgy, the deposition of ore bodies and the development and treatment of ores and was instrumental in introducing new methods of treatment. Developed, equipped and is large owner in the Camp Bird mines, Ouray, Colorado. One of the National Commissioners to Paris Exposition, 1900."

According to www.miningfoundationsw.org Walsh was in on the Black Hills, South Dakota gold rush in 1874; in 1877 he bought the Grand Hotel in Leadville, Colorado; and set up operations in 1881 at the Camp Bird Mine (near the Sneffels range) west of Ouray. We read---

"Walsh's daughter Evalyn married Edward Beal McLean, heir to the Washington Post and Cincinnati Enquirer and they became co-owners of the infamous Hope diamond. The Walshes were friends of presidents and kings and Mr. Walsh represented the United States at the World Exposition in Paris, having been appointed to that position by the President."

Thomas Walsh was associated with another Pilgrim Society member, John Hays Hammond, who met Cecil Rhodes in South Africa during the British war against Dutch settlers over control of mineral wealth. The President sent Hammond to the Royal Coronation in London of King George V in 1911. The 1929 Who's Who, page 949 tells us that Hammond was a "special expert with the U.S. Geological Survey in 1880, examining California gold fields." After that he went into Mexico, returned to San Francisco and became a consultant to Union Iron Works, and Central and Southern Pacific Railways. We read further that he---

"Has examined properties in all parts of world; became consulting engineer for Barnato Brothers 1893, and later for Cecil Rhodes, of whom he became a strong supporter; consulting engineer, Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, British South Africa Company and Randfontein Estates Gold Mining Company; went to London and became interested in many mining companies; returned to U.S., 1900, and became associated with some of the most important financial groups in this country, purchasing and promoting several of the largest and most valuable mining properties in U.S. and Mexico; has also been very active in various interests outside of mining, including hydro-electric enterprises, irrigation projects, etc."

Hammond was president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers in 1907-1908 and was president of the Panama Pacific Exposition in 1912; chaired the World Court Congress 1914-1915, which created the World Court, a strategy to undermine sovereignty of individual nations and shift power to his British-American Secret Society. He chaired the United States Coal Commission, 1922-1923 and was president of the National League of Republican Clubs. Hammond was on a personal basis with Presidents Grant, Hayes, Taft, Theodore Roosevelt and Coolidge. His son John Jr. was the inventor of the remote control, did extensive radio research for the Navy and held more patents than anyone since Thomas Edison. Hammond Sr. omitted details of his Pilgrim Society activities from Who's Who---

Another Pilgrim Society member active with Thomas Walsh was Alfred Chester Beatty, who appeared on page 247 of the 1927 Who's Who as a graduate of the Columbia University School of Mines. He was with the Guggenheim interests who, according to Stephen Birmingham in "Our Crowd" (1967, page 24) became "**staggeringly rich**" and had an "**explosive presence**." Beatty was an engineer at Chino Copper mines; Esperanza Mining; Utah Copper; and Camp Bird Limited. He was a director of Chino Copper; Guggenheim Exploration; Nevada Consolidated Copper; New River Collieries; Ray Consolidated Copper; Columbia Trust Company; J.G. White Engineering; then moved to London where he became chairman of African Selection Trust Limited; Tetuihe Mining Corporation; Burma Corporation Limited; Bwana M. Kubwa Copper Mining; Consolidated African Selection Trust Limited; Metals Production Ltd.; Rhodesian-Congo Border Concessions; Southern Rhodesia Base Metals Corporation; and Venezuelan Oil Concessions. Beatty operated out of "Baroda House," London, headquarters of some of the British exploitation of India and the Far East. I advise any concerned mining shareholders present at annual general meetings to ask the question, are any senior members of management or directors members of The Pilgrims, because if that's the case, the rank and file are at risk of a financial dislocation.

George Gray Ward (1844-1922) turned up as a Pilgrim Society member about 1904 (2002 book, page 77). Ward's listing in the 1897-1942 volume, page 1297 is as follows---

"Capitalist; born Hertfordshire, England, December 30, 1844; educated at Cambridge. Associated with late John W. Mackay in organizing the Atlantic and Pacific submarine cables of the Commercial Cable Company; general manager Commercial Pacific Cable Company; vice president Postal Telegraph Cable Company; The Mackay Companies; president U.S. & Hayti Cable Company. Decorated by Emperor of Germany with decoration of Royal Prussian Crown, 1900, in connection with laying submarine cable between U.S. and Germany, and by Emperor of Japan with insignia of Commander of the Rising Sun, 1906, on completion of cable between U.S. and Japan."

Page 763 of the volume listed John William Mackay (deceased 1902), Ward's business partner---

"Capitalist; born Dublin Ireland, November 28, 1831; moved with family to New York, 1840; learned shipbuilding trade; went to California, 1851; to Nevada, 1860; engaged in mining; had two-fifths share in "Bonanza" mines of the Comstock Lode, which made him one of the richest men in the world. Established (with Messrs. Flood and Fair) Nevada Bank, San Francisco, becoming its president; established (with James Gordon Bennett) the Commercial Cable Company."

Bennett was owner of the New York Herald. William K. Vanderbilt Jr. of one of the founding families of The Pilgrim Society, married California Senator James Fair's daughter, linking the Comstock silver strike fortune with the Vanderbilts. Lundberg (1937) noted the fortune was "based upon the fabulous Ophir silver mine." Darius Mills was another who made a huge fortune in Nevada mining silver. Whitelaw Reid, Pilgrim Society member, publisher of the New York Tribune and Ambassador to Britain, 1905-1913 was Mills son in law. His grandsons, Ogden Reid, Ambassador to Israel, 1959-1961 and U.S. Congressman, and Whitelaw Reid, both became Pilgrim Society members and both were members of Book & Snake Society (Yale). Ogden Mills (Pilgrim Society), grandson of Darius Mills, was Treasury Secretary 1932-1933 and inherited $40 million from

his grandfather, who opened the National Gold Bank in San Francisco in 1840---first bank west of the Rocky mountains---helped finance the Southern Pacific Railroad (another Pilgrim Society operation) and was first president of the Bank of California in 1864.

Charles Hamilton Sabin was identified by Congressman Thorkelson (referred to previously) as a member. Page 2007 of the 1933 Who's Who---in which he was "underground" or incognito (silent as to his status as a Pilgrim) shows he was a director of the Mackay Companies and Commercial Cable Company. Sabin was a director of numerous large corporations such as Shell Oil; Owens-Illinois Glass Company; Inspiration Consolidated Copper; International Mercantile Marine; Air Reduction Company; Vanadium Corporation and others and was president of Morgan Guaranty Trust. The 1943 Who's Who showed Cecil Parker Stewart (Pilgrims U.S.), Canadian born, as another Mackay director, plus the expected number of other directorships such as American Merchant Marine; U.S. Marine & Foreign Agencies; American Cable & Radio; Lawyers Title Corporation; Pilot Reinsurance; Atlantic Coast Fisheries; Bloedel Lumber Mills; All-America Corporation; Electric Ferries; Securities Corporation General; United States Life Insurance; Bondholders Protective Committee and others. The 1979 Who's Who, page 2575, showed incognito Pilgrim Society member Warren Lee Pierson (1969 leaked list) as president of Commercial Cable Company and Mackay Radio & Telegraph. Did you notice the price run-up in molybdenum lately? Pierson (decorated by 7 nations) was a director of Molybdenum Corporation and with Pilgrim Society member Charles C. Tillinghast Jr., ran Trans World Airlines after Pilgrim Society members David Rockefeller and Frederic H. Brandi ousted nonmember Howard Hughes (see February 2005 installment in this series). Pierson was a delegate to the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944, which did so much to move us towards a full fiat currency system.

Here we've seen that Pilgrim Society members and their partners were directly linked to the great Nevada silver rush. Yet the Society was behind the creation of the Federal Reserve and attacks on the use of silver as money. Apparently it was OK for them to make fortunes mining silver. If WE start to do so---at that point, it will NOT be OK with The Pilgrim Society for us to do well in silver---because we're not members!

Charles Augustus Peabody (1849-1931, Pilgrims 1903) was the product of two wealthy old-line families. His mother was Julia Caroline Livingston, of an old Colonial times fortune. Gustavus Myers in "History of the Great American Fortunes" described the founder of the Livingston fortune, Robert Livingston (1654-1728), pages 44-45---

"Robert Livingston, progenitor of a **rich and potent family which for generations exercised a profound influence in politics** and other public affairs, contrived to get together an estate which soon ranked as the second largest in New York state and as one of the greatest in the Colonies. In currying favor with one official after another he was unscrupulous, dexterous and adaptable. He invariably changed his politics with the change of administration. In less than a year after his arrival he was appointed to an office which yielded him a good income. This office he held for nearly half a century, and simultaneously was the incumbent of other lucrative posts. Offices were created by Governor Dongan apparently for his sole benefit. His passion was to get together an estate which would equal the largest. Extremely penurious, he loaned money at **frightfully usurious rates** and hounded his victims without a vestige of sympathy. **Livingston was in collusion with Captain Kidd, the sea pirate**."

"As a trader and government contractor he made enormous profits; such was his cohesive collusion with high officials that competitors found it impossible to outdo him. A current saying of him was that he made a fortune by "pinching the bellies of soldiers"---that is, as an army contractor who defrauded in quantity and quality of supplies. By a multitude of underhanded and ignoble artifices he finally found himself the Lord of a manor **sixteen miles long and twenty-four broad**. On this estate he built flour and saw mills, a bakery and a brewery. In his advanced old age he exhibited great piety but held on grimly to every shilling that he could and as long as he could. When he died about 1728---the exact date is unknown---at the age of 74 years, he left an estate which was considered of such **colossal value** that its true value was concealed for fear of further enraging the discontented people."

Charles Augustus Peabody's father was Judge Charles Peabody, and might be a relation to George Peabody, original U.S. partner of J.P. Morgan. Charles Peabody was president of Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; chairman executive committee, Illinois Central Railroad; and director Georgia Railway Company; Atlantic Mutual Insurance; Oregon Short Line Railroad; Union Pacific Railroad; Delaware & Hudson Company; Central Georgia Railway; Church Pension Fund; Farmers Loan & Trust; and the National City Bank. Edward Coleman Delafield (born 1877) appeared in the 1960 Who's Who, page 730, showing both of his parents were of Livingston lineage---apparently, a marriage of cousins---and in 1920 Delafield was president of the Bank of America. After that he went to City Bank, New York, till 1937, when he formed Delafield & Delafield, a stock exchange member. Delafield was a director of Virginia Railway; Fidelity & Casualty Company; Pemeta Oil; J.G. White Engineering; General Precision Equipment Corporation; Greenwich Savings Bank; Corona Brewing Company; and National Dominican Brewery. He was a director of Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research and a member of the Descendants of Colonial Lords of Manors in America, a reflection on his Livingston ancestry. He was also a member of the Society of the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, the spirit of which was totally opposite that of his Pilgrim Society activities! A

likely relation, Louis L. Delafield was president of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, 1911-1912.

William Butler Duncan (1830-1912, Pilgrims 1903) appeared in the 1897-1942 volume, page 346. It reads "Banker, New York, 1851-1875; president, 1874-1888, chairman board of directors since 1888, Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company. He owned large plantations in Mississippi and was a major shareholder in the Bennington Vermont & Woodford Electric Railway. He was the major shareholder in Atlantic & Great Western Railway; Civil War General George McClellan was one of his business partners. On January 25, 1873, Duncan paid $100,000 to buy the entire assets of Lebanon Springs Railroad. As of 1908 he turned up as president of The Pilgrims, New York.

Henry Harrington Hall (1846-1906, Pilgrims 1903) was U.S. manager for Northern Assurance of London; and Union & Crown Insurance Company of London. President, Underwriters Salvage Company; director, State Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool, England and Victoria Fire Insurance Company. Notice the allusions to the British Crown in those insurance companies!

John A. McCall (1849-1906, Pilgrims 1903) was president of New York Life Insurance; comptroller, Equitable Life Assurance Society; trustee, Continental Trust Company and New York Security & Trust Company; director, Central National Bank and First National Bank of New York.

Jacob Godfrey Schmidlapp (1849-1919, Pilgrims 1903) was in the cigar and whiskey business at Memphis, 1868-1874, operating a distillery; organized the Export Storage Company; founded the Union Savings Bank & Trust Company, 1890; and was a director of Equitable Life Assurance Society; Degnon Construction; American Security Company; Electric Securities Company; White Rock Springs Company; Piqua Ohio Malt Company; Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and Montana Power Company; president, Cincinnati Model Homes for Wage Earners; director, Carnegie Peace Fund; treasurer, American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes; trustee, Cincinnati Law School. According to www.53.com he was "one of the most respected and successful men of his time"---

Chauncey Mitchell Depew (1834-1928, Skull & Bones 1856, Pilgrims 1903, executive committee) was a founder of the Society. Before anyone says---aha—this proves Skull & Bones controls The Pilgrims---nonsense. Depew was the only Bonesman out of a committee of 26 founders so far identified of The Pilgrims, so you can see; fewer than 4% of the founders were Skull & Bones members. Skull & Bones, as I articulated elsewhere, was founded in 1832 as a British Empire front, the same as The Pilgrims. Skull & Bones was founded by William H. Russell of Russell & Company, opium dealers who had a slice of the Chinese opium trade---which was absolutely dominated by the British. Yale University itself takes its name from Elihu Yale, who operated a British fort in India as an opium shipment depot to China. Skull & Bones and The Pilgrims both represent the same "forces," those of greed and power. But Skull & Bones is not a worldwide Society---The Pilgrims are worldwide, also having a base in London. The Pilgrims claim to be "everywhere" and can back it up. Bones is a U.S. organization only and the elite of the mother country---England---aren't

members, but they are members of The Pilgrims. In "The Empire Of The City---World Superstate" by Knuth (1946), page 63, remarked---

"The guileless implication of something spontaneous, magnificent and overwhelming in this movement can be caustically exposed by referring to an autographed copy of "Pilgrim Partners" by Sir Harry Brittain, published in **very limited edition** in 1942. The sub-title of the book is "Forty Years of British-American Fellowship" and one critic stated in a review---"The Pilgrims, founded in 1902, with one section in England, and one in America, was described some time ago by a leading New York paper as "**the most distinguished international organization in the world**." Each incoming American or British Ambassador receives his initial welcome from The Pilgrims, and gives his first address to a Pilgrims gathering."

As to sheer power, The Pilgrims runs circles around Skull & Bones. Even The Pilgrims direct subsidiary, the Council on Foreign Relations (with which Bones interlocks) is far more powerful than Bones. Rhodes Scholars, another key Pilgrim Society subset, appears more influential than Bones (and will eventually be looked at). Across all the organizations having identical nature---Trilaterals, Bilderberg and all the rest, an interlock is maintained to prevent any "drifting" away from master plans. While The Pilgrims had a significant trace of Skull & Bones in their founding, it usually appears that the lone individual in charge of the Russell Trust Association (corporate name of Skull & Bones) is always also a Pilgrim Society member! According to Webster Tarpley in "George Bush—the Unauthorized Biography"---

"As of 1978, all business of the Russell Trust Association was handled by its lone trustee, Brown Brothers Harriman partner John B. Madden Jr."

It seems the Russell Trust Association has a "lone trustee" arrangement; and that the position shifts over the years as the trustee becomes too elderly to handle affairs. John Beckwith Madden Jr. is a member of The Pilgrims. The 1978 Who's Who, page 2049, showed him a director of Merchant Properties Incorporated; Merchant Sterling Corporation; Sterling Iron & Railway Company; Fuel Resources Incorporated; Brooklyn Union Gas Company; Brooklyn Savings Bank; Orama Securities Corporation; Mutual Life Insurance Company; and Freeport Minerals; trustee James Foundation and Yale University. Page 2524 of the 1974 Who's Who shows Pilgrim Society member Francis F. Randolph---of J. & W. Seligman & Company (read about them farther along) was treasurer of Russell Trust Association, 1942-1955. Since he was 53 as of 1942, it's very safe to assume he was in The Pilgrims when he assumed control of Bones finances. Randolph was a board member of many insurance, railroad, and financial corporations. The reference to "George Bush—the Unauthorized Biography" can be found at www.trunkerton.fsnet.co.uk/skull_and_bones.htm and quite astutely, Tarpley made the connection of Skull & Bones to pre-existing British interests. Those same interests gave rise to The Pilgrims and found willing American co-conspirators.

Returning to Depew; he was a lawyer representing the immense Vanderbilt railroad interests. He was a member of the New York Assembly, 1861-1862; secretary of state of New York, 1863 and worked as an attorney for the New York & Harlem Railroad beginning in 1866. Myers in "History of the Great American Fortunes" (pages 318, 320 and 323) commented on Commodore Vanderbilt's chief agent and front man--

"Vanderbilt now had a complete railroad system from New York to Chicago, with extensive offshoots. From the "reform" Legislature of 1872 Vanderbilt secured all he sought. The act was so dexterously worded that while not nominally giving a perpetual franchise, it practically revoked the qualified parts of the charter of 1832. It also compassionately relieved him of the necessity of having to pay out about $4,000,000, in replacing the dangerous roadway by the construction of a tunnel, by imposing that cost upon New York City. His chief instrument during all those years was a general utility lawyer, Chauncey M. Depew, whose specialty was to impress the public by grandiloquent exhibitions of mellifluent spread-eagle oratory, while bringing the "proper arguments" to bear upon legislators and other public officials. Every one who could in any way be used, or whose influence required subsidizing was, in the phrase of the day, "taken care of."

Myers (page 572) said the Vanderbilts were among the "monarchs of the land." Depew worked for other of the Vanderbilt railroads, including New York Central & Hudson River Railroad; West Shore Railroad; and in 1898 became chairman of their New York Central Railroad. He was placed on such boards as Western Union Telegraph (in which the infamous Astors held large interests); Chicago & North West Railway; Chicago, Saint Paul, Minneapolis & Ohio Railway Company; Canada Southern Railway Company; "and numerous railway, banking and other corporations." He was a regent of the State University of New York, 1877-1904. President Benjamin Harrison wanted Depew as Secretary of State, but he declined due to his railroad activities. The Vanderbilts holdings in the United States were larger than what they had elsewhere. He received 99 nominating votes at the Republican Presidential Convention of 1888 during which he was a delegate at large, and again in 1892; 1896; 1900; 1904; 1908; 1912; 1916; 1920 and 1924. Depew placed Benjamin Harrison in nomination for the Presidency in 1888 and Levi P. Morton in 1896. Depew was a United States Senator, 1899-1905 and in 1905-1911 and opened the Chicago Exposition of 1893---

Alfred H. Smith (deceased 1924, Pilgrims 1903) was an executive with the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad who became president of New York Central Lines, controlled by the Vanderbilts.

Samuel Reading Bertron (1865-1938, Skull & Bones 1885, Pilgrims 1903) married Caroline Harding and founded Bertron & Storrs, investment bankers, Philadelphia and New York. Richard S. Storrs was listed in The Pilgrims for 1969 and was a trustee of the Transatlantic Fund, another British front. His daughter married into the Fahnestock fortune, Wall Street investment bankers. Bertron was a director of Atlantic Safe Deposit Company; National Surety Company; United Gas & Electric Corporation; Electric Bond & Share Company; Wire Wheel Corporation of America; New York Indemnity Company; San Juan Sugar Company; and International Equities Corporation. President Wilson appointed Bertron in 1917 to his Special Diplomatic Mission to Russia, which existed to help the Bolsheviks remain in power. Bertron then became chairman of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, of which Pilgrim Society member Charles Coleman was president. He was decorated by Rumania; Belgium; Italy and France and was vice president of the War Relief Clearing House for France. He worked with Senator McAdoo on the Excess Profit Tax Board for 4 years. McAdoo (Pilgrim Society—likely) became Treasury Secretary in the Wilson administration and was conversant with the J.P. Morgan interests. Could it be that elitists judge non-allied rich as having excess profits to tax, whereas, such punitive measures are never inflicted on THEM? The 1928-1929 Who's Who, page 283, has Bertron mentioning his Skull & Bones membership, but as to his Pilgrim Society membership---he was "in the dark!"

Paul Drennan Cravath (1861-1940, Pilgrims 1903) was a director of the Council on Foreign Relations, 1921-1940. He married Agnes Huntington (1892) and it's unclear whether she was related to Collis P. Huntington (deceased 1900) of the Southern Pacific Railway. Cravath was a member of the Inter-Allied War Conference at Paris in 1917 representing the United States Treasury Department. He was advisor to the American Mission of the Inter-Allied Council on War Purchases and Finance, London and Paris, 1918. He received the Distinguished Service Medal from the U.S. and was decorated by France, Rumania and Italy. Cravath's law partner starting in 1888 was Charles Evans Hughes, who wasn't listed as a charter Pilgrim in 1903, but may well have been; at any rate, he did become one by 1924 (2002 book, page 114, probably earlier than that). Lundberg in "America's 60 Families" page 129 said---

"In every detail of his life Hughes was joined with the Wall Street freebooters."

The Wall Street law firm of Cravath, Swaine & Moore is today an international powerhouse in legal affairs.

Morris Ketchum Jesup (spelled Jessup in the Pilgrims book, I believe the double "s" to be correct, 1830-1908, Pilgrims 1903) was an "active banker, 1852-1884" and presided over the Chamber of Commerce of New York. He was also president of the American Sunday School Union and the Peary Arctic Club and the American Museum of Natural History. He was a trustee of Union Theological Seminary and Syrian Protestant College at Beirut, Lebanon. He was also trustee of the Peabody Education Fund and the Rockefellers General Education Board. Jessup was a director of Atlantic Mutual Insurance; Western Union Telegraph and Metropolitan Trust Company.

Edwin Wilbur Rice Jr. (1862-1935, Pilgrims 1903) became chairman of General Electric Company, which appears to have occupied most of his time. During his tenure its capitalization increased 426%. He was decorated by France and Japan, with the Order of the Rising Sun. He was president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in 1917. His father was an extremely prominent clergyman---

Cassius Milton Wicker (1846-1913, Pilgrims 1903) married Augusta, daughter of Governor Augustus C. French of Illinois, June 5, 1872. He was president of Dillon-Griswold Wire Company; Bankers Money Order Association; Nassau Bond Company; North Shore Traction Company; vice president, Washington Savings Bank; Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railway; Colorado Eastern Railroad and director "various companies." He was president of the Chicago Society of New York and was a commissioner of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Henry Clay Evans (1843-1921, Pilgrims 1903) was chairman of the Chattanooga Board of Education and twice mayor. He was a Congressman from 1889-1891. He was a delegate at large to the Republican National Conventions, 1892 through 1916. He was U.S. Commissioner of Pensions, 1897-1902 then American Consul General in London, 1902-1905. He was a trustee of Chattanooga University and the University of Tennessee. He was the largest shareholder in Chattanooga Car & Foundry Company; sole owner, Anchor Flour Mills, largest in the South; and a large stockholder in Lookout Mountain Inclined Railway Company; Roane Iron Company; Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad; and Electric Light Company of Chattanooga.

Frank Spencer Witherbee (1852-1917, Skull & Bones 1874, Pilgrims 1903) married Mary Rhinelander on April 25, 1883. Myers in "History of the Great American Fortunes" noted on page 90 that the Rhinelanders held the **third largest real estate fortune in the United States** as of the late 19th century. During the 1850's and 1860s the Rhinelanders, in collusion with corrupt officials, got "water grants" worth countless millions around New York. Water grants were grants of land submerged under shallow water, whose prospective value, once filled and elevated, was tremendous. Myers commented (pages 114- 115)---

"The methods by which these men secured large areas of land, now worth huge sums, were unquestionably fraudulent. Out of these water grants was created property now worth hundreds of millions of dollars."

Page 184---

"The Rhinelander family derived rentals from a great number of tenement houses. The Rhinelanders employed their great surplus revenues in constantly buying more land. With true aristocratic aspirations, they were not satisfied with mere plebeian American mansions, gorgeous palaces though they were; they set out to find a European palace with royal associations, and found one in the famous castle of Schonberg, on the Rhine, near Oberwesel, which they bought and where they ensconced themselves. How great the wealth

of this family was may be judged from the fact that one of the Rhinelanders---William---left an estate valued at $50,000,000 on his death in December 1907."

Page 205, the Rhinelanders "systematically defrauded in taxes for many decades."

Page 279---"The Rhinelanders prudently kept in the background, and managed to loot the city by operating through go-betweens."

To return to Mr. Witherbee, the Rhinelander-in-law and Pilgrim Society member---starting in 1875, he owned iron ore mines, and was president of Witherbee, Sherman & Company (possibly with Treasury Secretary John Sherman, anti-silver activist); Witherbee was also president of Cubitas Iron Ore Company; Lake Champlain & Moriah Railroad; vice president, Cheever Iron Ore Company; director Equitable Life Assurance Society; trustee, New York Life Insurance & Trust Company; Fulton Trust Company; director, Central Hudson Steamboat Company; Citizens National Bank at Port Henry, New York; president, Troy Steel Company and vice president, Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company. Several of those entities were taken over by his Pilgrim Society associates at U.S. Steel. Witherbee was a member of the Republican National Committee and was "frequently" a delegate to national and state conventions and served as a Presidential elector. He played a role in developing the New York State Barge Canal and was a director of the American Iron & Steel Institute. Another director was Alva Clymer Dinkey, Pilgrim Society, who was right hand man to Pilgrim Society member Andrew Carnegie.

Robert Fulton Cutting (1852-1934, Pilgrims 1903) had this said of him on page 289 of the 1897-1942 volume---"Officer or director in numerous corporations." He was described as a "financier" and the volume doesn't give much more in the way of detail. Turning to the web we see that Cutting gave money towards the founding of Berry College, near Rome, Georgia. He was chairman of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research and of the Citizens Union, which both appear to have been exploitative fronts for large scale real estate investors ripping off the public and the tax base. In 1885 Cutting was treasurer of the national Episcopal Church in the United States. In the U.S. branch, I see over the years that more members list themselves as Episcopalians than any other single religious affiliation, not really a surprise in view of its connections to the Anglican Church of England! www.anglocatholicsocialism.org says Cutting was a "multi-millionaire," hardly an unexpected fact. Cutting had his sights set on the world stage with an eye for manipulation, along with the other members of The Pilgrims. He was a member of the Commission for Relief in Belgium (post World War I) and was a member of the committee of the National Arbitration and Peace Congress. On October 1, 1917, Cutting hosted the members of the Imperial Japanese Mission to the United States. Other Pilgrim Society members were on hand, including Andrew Carnegie's chief agent, former Secretary of State Elihu Root, and Percy Avery Rockefeller, director of over 50 corporations. Percy was John D. Rockefeller's nephew, and caused the investing public losses approaching $200 million in the Kreuger swindle in 1932 (Kreuger committed suicide and Rockefeller went on to other frauds "America's 60 Families," page 238). Root was at that time, president of the warmongering Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The Japanese publicly stated they had no intent to invade China, but that was only for public consumption. Everyone present knew what was coming and was happy with the knowledge.

Cutting was a trustee of the Brookings Institution which, as documented elsewhere, opposes silver use in the monetary system! At its website you find that Brookings corresponded with various identified Pilgrim Society members including Chauncey Depew; John D. Rockefeller and John Bassett Moore, a high-powered attorney. Brookings went with Andrew Carnegie and another member we just looked at, banker Jacob Schmidlapp, as U.S. representatives to Germany for the 25th anniversary celebration for the Kaiser. A current Brookings trustee is Pilgrim Society member James D. Robinson III, retired chairman of American Express who now heads RRE Ventures. Known to his Pilgrim Society pals as "Jimmy three sticks," Robinson comes from a prominent Atlanta, Georgia banking family. He rubs elbows at Coca-Cola Company ($20 billion) board meetings with Warren Buffett---almost certainly a member. Jimmy is also a director of Bristol-Myers Squibb (another $20 billion enterprise); Novell Incorporated (billion range); First Data Corporation ($7 billion); Union Pacific Corporation ($12 billion) Pinnacor Inc. and various private technology firms including E-Duction Inc.; E-One Global; NetVendor Inc.; Qpass Inc.; Returns Online Inc.; Screaming Media Inc.; ViaFone Inc.; and chairman, Violy, Byorum & Partners Holdings. If these private companies are successful and are taken public, this Pilgrim Society member will emerge another confirmed multi-billionaire---

Harvard graduate Robinson is a director of the Japan Society (forerunner to the Trilateral Commission by 66 years) and is a member of the anti-silver Brookings Institution. His grandfather became president of the First National Bank of Atlanta in 1937 and was a director of Georgia Power and Maryland Casualty and a member of the Jekyll Island, Georgia Club (of Federal Reserve fame!) The middle Robinson (Emory University trustee) became chairman of the First National Bank of Atlanta in 1952 and was a director of Southern Bell Telephone; Georgia International Life; and Scripto Inc., where he knew Pilgrim Society member Douglas Fairbanks Jr. (which see below) and was a member of The Links and Blind Brook Club, New York, well interlocked with The Pilgrims. Robert S. Brookings served on the War Industries Board in World War I as---get this---chairman of the Price-Fixing Committee! (Actual nomenclature!) Brookings currently has interlocks with the World Bank and Goldman Sachs---both opposed to silver in the money system! According to www.searchbarnesandnoble.com Cutting was "an aristocrat known to some as the First Citizen of New York. His genealogy could be a translator's key to old New York. He was a Fulton and a Cutting, but he was also a Bayard and a Livingston."

In The Pilgrim Society, all the genealogies and countless corporate cross-holdings are all grown together like a strangling tumor, which has, unseen by the public, spread across the landscape to far beyond all distant horizons. That's why their motto is "Here And Everywhere!" Myers in "History of the Great American Fortunes" (page 43), recounted how British Governor of New York Fletcher gifted Nicholas Bayard with appropriated wealth---

"Nicholas Bayard, of whom it is told that he was a go-between in arranging with the sea pirates the price they should pay for Fletcher's protection, was another favored personage. Bayard was the recipient of a grant **forty miles long and thirty broad** on both sides of Schoharie Creek."

Other Bayard family tree members have surfaced in The Pilgrims in more recent years, and Thomas F. Bayard was named U.S. Minister to Great Britain in 1893. The third link between Pilgrim Society ancestors and ocean going pirates was in the person of John Jacob Astor. Undoubtedly the British branch has many more such links. Fulton Trust Company was for many years the "largest of institutions that supervise personal trusts" ("America's 60 Families," page 41) and as we saw, Pilgrim Society member Frank Witherbee was a director and Rhinelander relative, other huge real estate inheritors dating back to Colonial times. Apparently Robert Fulton Cutting's ancestors were in league with the British; so it is natural that he would also have been---

The Livingstons were also intermarried with the Schuylers and also with the Beeckmans. Schuyler is another name encountered across the year in Pilgrim Society intermarriages. Myers tells us on page 44 of his valuable reference work (speaking of the early 1700's)---

"Henry Beeckman, the astute and smooth founder of a rich and powerful family, was made a magnate of the first importance by a grant from Fletcher of a tract **sixteen miles in length** in Dutchess County, and also of another estate running **twenty miles** along the Hudson and eight miles inland. Likewise Peter Schuyler secured by Fletcher's patent, a grant **fifty miles long** in the Mohawk Valley. This was a **towering fortune** for the period; in its actual command of labor, necessities, comforts and luxuries **it ranked as a power of transcending importance**."

Montgomery Schuyler, listed in the 1929 Who's Who, was an heir to these multiple fortunes dating back centuries, was very likely a Pilgrim Society member (most do not so state) and listed himself as a "director of various banks and corporations" after completing a diplomatic career that took him to Russia, Serbia, Japan, Thailand (Siam), Rumania, Mexico and El Salvador. He was a member of a Pilgrim Society front, the American Society for International Law; vice president, Order of Colonial Lords of Manors (British loyalist orientation) and vice president, Society of Descendants of Colonial Governors.

SOME NOTES ON AUGUST BELMONT

The August "Bellmont" listed as a 1903 New York member had to have been a Jr. or Belmont II or Belmont 2nd, unless it was the original Belmont in his late years, which could be the case. The original August Belmont was written up to some extent in "Our Crowd" by Birmingham (1967). Let's take a look---

"In the Panic of 1837 Belmont was able to perform a service which he would repeat in subsequent panics, and which helped make him a friend to bankers and to the United States Government. By negotiating large loans from the Rothschilds, he was able to shore up United States debtor banks. In other words, he was able, thanks to **the hugeness of the Rothschild reservoir of capital**, to start out in America operating his own Federal Reserve System." (page 39)

The Panic of 1837 followed on the demise of the second Bank of the United States, whose charter was not renewed by President Jackson. The money powers retaliated by collapsing the financial system. In the act of "shoring up debtor banks" the money powers over in London gained more control here. This happened as Britain was readying to start the first Opium War against China, for Chinese refusal to just stand back and allow the British to poison their nation with opium. That "trade" was fabulously profitable, with perhaps over 35 million addicts! The British lacked sufficient military power to mount a viable attack against both the United States and China, so they chose China as it was regarded as more important; and also, since matters in the "Colonies" could be dealt with by more subtle means. It was exactly because we refused to renew the charter of the first Bank of the U.S. in 1811, that the British started the War of 1812 and in which our "noble allies" who seek "British-American friendship" and "Anglo-American understanding" burned Washington!

"It began to be rumored that the Rothschilds had a reason for wanting Belmont out of Europe. To what hideous Rothschild secret was he privy? There had to be something. Why, if he was their representative,

was his new banking house not called N.M. Rothschild & Sons rather than August Belmont & Company? The unfounded rumor started---and is still heard today---that August Belmont was actually an illegitimate Rothschild son." (page 45)

"In the years since his arrival Belmont had been so successful at channeling Rothschild funds into the United States Treasury in return for government securities that he was rewarded, in 1844, by being appointed United States Consul General to Austria---a move designed not only to provide Belmont with prestige but also to place him close to the Vienna House of Rothschild where he could be of further usefulness. When the state of Pennsylvania defaulted on $35 million worth of state bonds held by British investors, including the Rothschilds, Belmont, in Paris trying to place another U.S. Federal Government loan, was told by Baron de Rothschild---"Tell them you have seen **the man who is at the head of the finances of Europe**, and that he has told you that they cannot borrow a dollar. Not a dollar." Still, the United States was too good a customer---buying such items as railroad ties, in return for cotton and wheat---for the Rothschilds to remain angry for long." (pages 73-74)

In the process of time the Vienna branch was consolidated into the Paris branch, and London became the main Rothschild operations center. Probably the reason for that was the worldwide power of the British Crown. The two powers seem to have joined forces so as to not possibly wreck each other. Belmont was the American Minister at The Hague, 1855-1858, page 145).

"Morgan, Belmont and the Rothschilds formed **an axis of financial power**." (page 131)

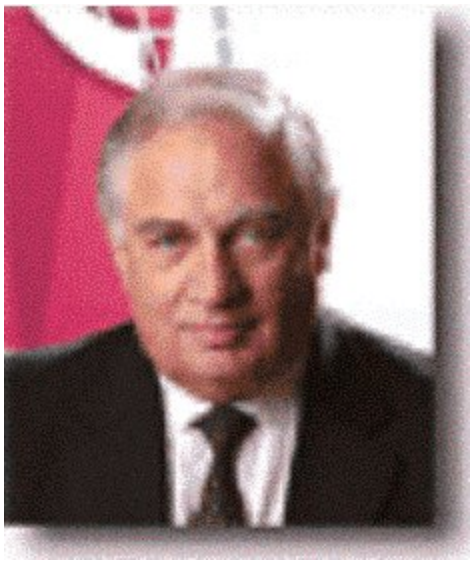
"Then there was the matter of J.P. Morgan. While Morgan was willing to participate with the Seligmans on certain bond issues, he seemed a bit more willing to do business with Belmont. Actually, Morgan, who understood the Belmont-Seligman rivalry perfectly, was beginning to use both men to suit his own needs, playing one against the other whenever the opportunity arose. But Joseph (Seligman) was convinced that Morgan's freeze-and-thaw attitude toward him was simply because he was Jewish and Belmont wasn't." (page 147)

Belmont made a public pretense about making an "astonishing religion change" (page 144), apparently to win business being withheld because of animosity towards his first background.

"There was one area in which August Belmont excelled. Its name was Rothschild. Belmont was not a spectacular, brilliant, or even interesting financier. He made few, if any, great financial coups. But men like Morgan liked to work with the Rothschilds, and August Belmont, as their agent, was always there, collecting his percentage on the money that passed back and forth. When smaller bankers turned to him, he was never more than barely cooperative. When Goldman, Sachs, for instance, first dreamed of establishing an international operation, they approached a London firm called Kleinwort Sons & Company, to see if an English connection could be arranged. Since the Kleinworts did not know Sachs or Goldman, they discreetly inquired of the Rothschilds for a report on the New York firm's standing. The Rothschilds didn't know either, and passed the query along t6o Belmont. Belmont took his time about replying, but eventually sent back a note, via the Rothschilds, saying that Goldman, Sachs & Company was "one firm about which nobody can say anything against." From a distance of years, this lofty comment sounds like damning with faint praise. But apparently, coming from Belmont, it was enough to reassure the Kleinworts. The connection was established, and Goldman, Sachs & Company were almost deliriously grateful to Belmont "for so generously indorsing us"---an indication of the awe in which Belmont was held on Wall Street."

Page 158 discussed August Belmont's participation in a syndicate that formed the New York Railway Company planning to build an elevated railway. His partners included Levi P. Morton (Pilgrims 1903); Charles Tiffany (founder of Silver Users Association member, Tiffany & Company); and John Jacob Astor (Pilgrims 1903). Page 159 notes that by 1877 Belmont was on terms with John Sherman, U.S. Treasury Secretary. Cyril H. Kleinwort, international banker based in London whose ancestors profited from British Empire activities, was listed in The Pilgrims of Great Britain circa 1969-leaked list. This gives a hint as to the importance of financial connections in London. The roots of the U.S. financial system are intertwined with London institutions. This might be the first time you heard about the Kleinwort Sons merchant bank, later called Kleinwort Benson Lonsdale. But that connection is what made it possible for Goldman Sachs Group to become a worldwide investment powerhouse, somewhat bigger than Lehman Brothers (Pilgrim Society) and somewhat smaller than Morgan Stanley (Pilgrim Society) and Merrill Lynch (Pilgrim Society). Today Goldman has over 23,000 employees. The head of Goldman Sachs International is Sir Peter Sutherland, member Pilgrims of Great Britain and Bilderberg. Sutherland is also chairman of British Petroleum, one of the five largest industrial corporations in existence. Odds are great that Sir Peter is backing a U.S./British strike against Iran soon, as his financial interests are also linked to memberships in the New York Mercantile Exchange and the International Petroleum Exchange in London. Neither Pilgrim Society run organization wants to see Iran start a competing exchange. The Pilgrims have always had their eyes on Iran! Russian born Lazar Estrin, who came to the U.S. in 1916 at age 24 (probably through ties to revolutionary funding) was with Westminster Bank (National Westminster Bank, London) in 1915-1916, one of the three leading British Empire banks---it is British Petroleum's bank today; then Estrin got on with Irving Trust Company in

New York, and became president of the Iran-America Chamber of Commerce, 1946-1950, and again resuming in 1956 (Who's Who, 1959). Sir Harry Brittain, a founder of The Pilgrims, presented a photo he took on site at the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company in his extremely scarce 1945 book (see near end of article). Sutherland (director general of the World Trade Organization, 1993-1995) is also the recipient of the David Rockefeller (Pilgrim Society) Award---



Under World Trade Organization auspices, the CODEX ALIMENTARIUS control over health supplements including herbs, minerals and vitamins, is rapidly approaching effect here in the United States. In effect in Europe, one example comes from Norway where a bottle of zinc tablets increased from $4 to $52---not counting cost to see a doctor to have a prescription written! The Pilgrims Society continues to "gradually absorb the wealth of the world" and to "seize the wealth necessary," let's see how Americans like having to go to a doctor for a prescription to buy what was a $3 bottle of gingko biloba pills (for circulation) at a new price of perhaps over $40---or anything else you can name. Best you stock up before May 2005 ends! So you can have a supply till the enraged public demands restoration of Constitutional sovereignty in United States territory, versus international bodies created by The Secret Society of Pilgrims. See www.iahf.com/world/ for details.

Kleinwort is now known as Dresdner Kleinwort, the investment-banking arm of big German bank, Dresdner Bank, and describes itself as a "major force in global investment banking," with 6,000 employees. The book, "Kleinwort, Benson—The History of Two Families in Banking" came out in 1997. Here's an announcement from the City University in London concerning the Sir John Cass Business School---

"In May 2003 the School was formally opened by Her Majesty The Queen, accompanied by His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh, and the Resource Centre was a key area in the royal tour. In recognition of continuing generous financial endowment by the Kleinwort Investment Trust, the base from which library and computing services operate has been named the Cyril Kleinwort Learning Resource Centre. This development was marked by a small evening event in June attended by members of the Kleinwort family in the presence of the Vice-Chancellor of City University."

The Wall Street Journal, July 8, 1983, page 8, reported that the Sharps Pixley subsidiary of Kleinwort Benson Ltd., was named as a defendant in benefiting from the silver price crash that started in January 1980 due to the forced liquidation caused by COMEX management.

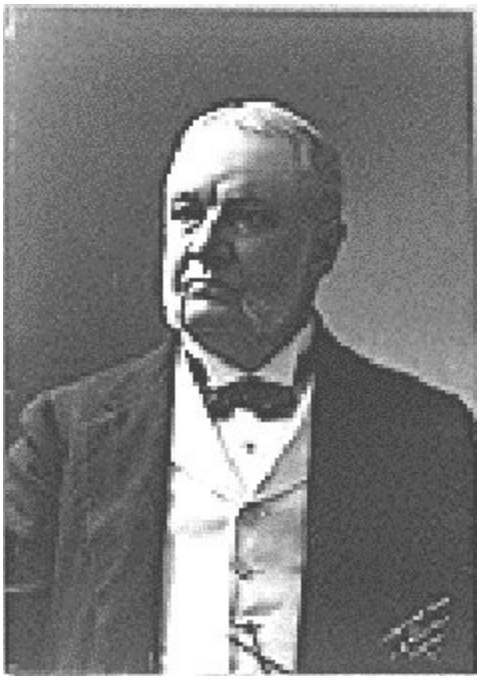
POLITICIANS AND OTHER MEMBERS

Levi Parsons Morton (1824-1920, Pilgrims 1903) whose second marriage was into the Livingston family we had a look at, was commissioner of the Paris Exposition of 1878. He was a Congressman from New York state, 1879-1881; United States Minister to France, 1881-1885; vice President of the U.S., 1889-1893, and governor of New York, 1895-1896. He was a descendant of George Morton, of Yorkshire, England, who was the financial agent in London for the Mayflower Pilgrims, who arrived at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1623. He founded Levi P. Morton & Company, investment bankers, which became Morton, Bliss & Company (we'll look at Cornelius Bliss next); the firm had a London correspondent, Morton, Chaplin & Company. He was founder and president of Morton Trust Company and Fifth Avenue Trust Company, of New York. Myers in "History of the Great American Fortunes," page 442 called Morton, Bliss & Company "conspicuous bankers" and noted their involvement with the 1867 swindle known as the Credit Mobilier, a railroad related fraud of which Myers said---

"The prospects for profit and loot were unprecedentedly great."

Lundberg in "America's 60 Families," page 59, said that Morton, financial crook, was "**long entangled in many shady deals**" and that he was in with the J.P. Morgan interests. In 1886 Morton, along with the Vanderbilts, approved Theodore Roosevelt's nomination for Mayor of New York (page 66). As of 1905 Morton was a trustee (page 80) of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Other trustees included Edward Henry Harriman; Jacob Schiff; John Jacob Astor; Cornelius Bliss; and Chauncey Depew---all Pilgrim Society members. Morton Trust Company merged with Guaranty Trust in 1910. Levi P. Morton---

Cornelius Newton Bliss (1833-1911, Pilgrims 1903) was Morton's banking partner. He had ties to the J.P. Morgan interests (page 64, "America's 60 Families" said Bliss ran a "slush fund" for J.P. Morgan); he also received a $100,000 bribe from the Rockefellers for favors (page 97). Bliss was Secretary of the Interior, 1897-1899 and became president of the New York Hospital. In 1881 Bliss became the dominant partner in Bliss, Fabyan & Company, large textile mill operators. He chaired the New York State Republican Committee, 1887-1888 and was Republican National Committee treasurer, 1892-1908. He participated in the Pan-American Conference, a far ranging banker scheme to loot the nations to our South; and was a director of Fourth National Bank; Central Trust Company; Home Insurance Company; American Cotton Company; and American Surety Company, in which the Rockefellers held a big interest. Bliss---



The 1927 Who's Who, page 293 showed William Henry Bliss (Pilgrims) who was United States District Attorney at Saint Louis, 1872-1888, and became general counsel to the huge Northern Pacific Railroad.

Leander Hamilton McCormick (1859-1934, Pilgrims 1903) "Lived in London 17 years; traveler, inventor, art collector; author of over 100 inventions, including aeroplanes, aerial torpedo, motorcycles, a watch which

records time the world over, etc." Other prominent inventors have been members. Jean Ulyxes Koree (born Bucharest, Rumania, 1894, Who's Who, 1976, page 1766) was Rumanian Consul in New York, 1920; and later became president of Development Finance Corporation and Glycerine Corporation of America. Koree founded the Museum of the City of New York and was cofounder of the Friends of Rumania. Also a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Order of the Red Cross of Constantine, he was the inventor of "numerous improvements on automatic firearms, airplanes, airplane equipment, other mechanical devices; more recently invented and patented therapeutic preparations for intramuscular or subcutaneous injection and methods of making same."

John Jacob Astor (1864-1912, drowned on The Titanic, Pilgrims 1903) was heir to the largest real estate fortune in existence. His mother was Caroline Schermerhorn. Myers in "History of the Great American Fortunes" (page 163) remarked---

"In 1853 William Astor married one of the Schermerhorn family. The Schermerhorns were powerful New York City landholders; and if not quite on the same pinnacle in point of wealth as the Astors, were at any rate very rich."

The 1897-1942 volume, page 34 says of John Jacob Astor (named after his great-great grandfather)---

"Has invented bicycle brake, pneumatic road improver, improved turbine engine, vibratory disintegrator for getting power gas from peat, and steamship chair held in place by suction cups."

This Pilgrim Society member who according to his own admission owned the "most costly hotel in the world" (the Waldorf-Astoria, site of some Pilgrim Society meetings) was another Harvard graduate, again exploding the myth apparently promoted by over-eager Skull & Bones devotees that "all powerful men come from Yale only." Take note also that current endowment figures for Harvard are $22.6 billion versus Yale at $12.7 billion---what, should it therefore be inferred that Yale is therefore only 56% as influential as Harvard?

Charlemagne Tower (1848-1923, Pilgrims 1903) was a Philadelphia lawyer starting in 1878 and became president of Duluth & Iron Range Railroad and managing director of Minnesota Iron Company. In 1897-1899 he was Ambassador to Austria; to Russia, 1899-1902; then to Germany, 1902-1908. Tower held extensive interests in the Northern Pacific Railroad, along with Lord Strathcona, a personal friend of the Duke of Connaught, the King's uncle; the Lord was British High Commissioner in Canada and a founder of The Pilgrims in 1902. Tower retained the services of Duluth, Minnesota banker George Stone, and they brought in a government surveyor, who was undoubtedly bribed to describe the prospective mineral areas as "swampland," successfully devaluing the price. 20,000 acres were bought, then another 6,800. Stone lobbied a bill through the state legislature to fix a royalty of one cent per ton shipped (not one percent). From 1878 to 1880 demand for iron ore pushed prices up 68.2% to $9.25 per ton. Between 1884 and 1886 the company shipped 647,128 tons of iron ore to the Carnegie (Pilgrim Society) interests in Cleveland, netting the state of Minnesota $6,471.28 on proceeds of over $6 million. The company had 13 locomotives, 340 cars and 95.7 miles of track in the Vermillion Range. The company was later sold to a syndicate including the Rockefellers.

John William Griggs (1849-1927, Pilgrims 1903) was president of the New Jersey state senate in 1886, then Governor of New Jersey, 1896-1899, but resigned in January 1898 to become Attorney General of the United States. He left that post in 1901 to become a judge on the tribunal of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, Netherlands. Supranational courts are intended to usurp jurisdiction within sovereign nations, giving The Pilgrim Society more influence in its power-grabbing activities.

Stanford Newel (1839-1907, Skull & Bones 1861, Pilgrims 1903) was a Harvard Law School graduate and was a delegate to the 1884 and 1892 Republican National Conventions. He was a delegate to the Peace Conference at The Hague in 1899. He became Ambassador to the Netherlands and Luxembourg in 1903-1905.

Edward Wingate Hatch (1852-1924, Pilgrims 1903) was a New York state Supreme Court justice, 1895-1909, presumably so the money powers could get the decisions they wanted.

Arthur P. Gorman (1839-1906, Pilgrims 1903) was a Democrat Senator from Maryland, 1881-1899 and reelected in 1903. In 1872 he was made president of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company. During 1866-1869 he was "Collector" of internal revenue, 5th district of Maryland---

His son chaired the Maryland State Tax Commission for six years, was a director of Citizens National Bank of Maryland and member of the State Senate, 1904-1910. He was on the staffs of Maryland Governor John Walter Smith, 1900-1904 and Austin L. Crothers, 1908-1912.

Louis Livingston Seaman (1851-1932, Pilgrims 1903) was another heir to the old colonial Livingston land fortune. This is the fifth Livingston descendant we've encountered---"we're mostly family in The Pilgrim Society!" He was a medical doctor and was superintendent of the State of New York Emigrant Insane Asylum, 1879-1881, another case of the elite taking interest in the art of heretic finding disguised as "medicine," a way to get rid of those who disagree with you by calling them "sick." I say, let The Pilgrims prove they aren't "paranoid" and really have nothing to conceal, by releasing a current list of members. Fat chance! Dr. Seaman was an example of the principle that several medical doctors are always members, presumably so the dark secrets of the organization can be concealed from the world in cases of delirious deathbed scenes of members. Seaman, a surgeon, probably never made as much money in practice as he inherited. In 1886 his British friends sponsored him on a tour of hospitals in India. He was a trustee of the Sulgrave Institution, England---ancestral home of George Washington. He was a Cornell University trustee and was emeritus president of the China Society of America, another instance of the money lords eyeballing China. Seaman was president of the British War Relief Association during World War I. He was with the 2nd Imperial Army of Japan in the invasion of Manchuria in 1905 and received the three highest decorations of the Japanese government---Order of the Rising Sun; Order of the Treasury; and Order of Special Merit (did he perform medical experiments on the Chinese?) He received decorations from England, France, the Philippines and paradoxically, China. In the 1958 Who's Who, page 1934, Clark H. Minor of The Pilgrims and General Electric showed up as president of the China Society of America; director, China Industries; Cathay Insurance ("Cathay" is archaic for China); Order of the British Empire!

Still another Livingston relative was Pilgrim Society member Ogden Livingston Mills (Treasury Secretary, 1932-1933) whose grandfather owned the gold bank of D.O. Mills & Company in Sacramento at the start of the California Gold Rush, and returned to New York to erect the largest building of his time. Ogden Mills, his father (Pilgrim Society) held interests in Niagara Falls Power Company; Virginia & Truckee Railway; Farmers Loan & Trust; City & Suburban Homes; Metropolitan Real Estate Company; Southern Pacific Company; New York Central Railroad; Chicago Transfer & Clearing Company "and many other corporations" (Who's Who, 1929, page 1488). The third generation Mills held interests in Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad; Shredded Wheat Company; Continental Paper Company; Crex Carpet Company; New York Trust Company and others. The Mills were intermarried also with the Phipps and Reid families (steel and publishing) both Pilgrim Society families.

Franklin Murphy (1846-1920, Pilgrims 1903) became chairman of the New Jersey Republican State Committee in 1892 and was a member of the Republican National Committee, 1900-1908. He was Governor of New Jersey, 1902-1905. Murphy was one of the U.S. Commissioners at the 1900 Paris Exposition and during 1898-1900 was president of the Sons of the American Revolution, very hypocritical in view of his joining the British Empire's world domination plans.

Alexander Caldwell (1830-1917, Pilgrims 1903) was in the Battle of Mexico City, September 13, 1847, in which his father was killed. During 1861-1871 he was involved in transporting military supplies to frontier outposts and in railroad building across Kansas and became a Republican Senator from Kansas, 1871-1873, during which he voted for the passage of the Coinage Act, the British influenced legislation that demonetized silver in the United States for all debts over $5! First he hurt the common man, then from 1877 through

1897 he purported to help them, as president of the Kansas Manufacturing Company, manufacturing covered wagons and farm implements---and probably price-gouging. In 1897 he became president of the First National Bank of Leavenworth, Kansas. He was probably in The Pilgrims due to his military experience, and because he voted for the Coinage Act, and also because of his involvement with railroad interests owned by members.

Richard C. Shannon (1839-1920, Pilgrims 1903) was a lieutenant colonel from Connecticut in the Civil War. From 1871-1875 he was secretary of the U.S. Legation to Brazil and from 1876-1883 he was president of Botanical Gardens Railroad (in Brazil). In 1886 he was admitted to the New York Bar Association and during 1891-1893 he served as Ambassador to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and El Salvador and was a Republican Congressman from New York, 1895-1899 and a trustee of Colby College. It makes you wonder which key Congressmen and Senators are members right now!

Stephen Warfield Gambrill (1873-1938, Pilgrims 1903, executive committee, youngest original member verified to date) was born in Maryland and married a Gorman, so he could be related to the Arthur P. Gorman, Maryland Senator and member, we saw earlier. He was admitted to the Maryland Bar Association in 1897 and was elected to the Maryland House of Representatives, 1920-1922 and to the state Senate in 1924, then was elected to the 68th Congress "to fill vacancy caused by death of Sidney E. Mudd" (by natural causes?) and was in Congress till 1939 working for the World Money Power.

Edwin Warfield (1848-1920, Pilgrims 1903) was born in Maryland and could be related to Stephen Warfield Gambrill. The "we're mostly family in the Pilgrim Society" principle applies. Warfield founded Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland and Fidelity Trust of Baltimore. He was president of the Maryland Senate in 1886. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1896 and Maryland Governor, 1904-1908. At some point---year not stated---he became president of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution---another case of infiltration by a British Redcoat sympathizer.

Daniel Coit Gilman (1831-1908, Pilgrims 1903, Skull & Bones Society, 1852) traced his ancestry to John Gilman of Exeter, New Hampshire, who emigrated from England in 1638. From 1856-1872 he was professor of "political geography" at Yale. During 1872-1875 he was president of the University of California. Next he served as president of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, till 1901. In 1901 he became the first president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, having been placed in that post by Pilgrim Society member Andrew Carnegie, British Crown loyalist. He was a member of the U.S. Commission on the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana, 1896-1897. He was a member of the commission to draft a new city charter for Baltimore in 1897. He was a vice president of the Archaeological Institute of America and of the Peabody Education Fund, possibly linked to the Charles Augustus Peabody we saw above. He was a trustee of the Russell Sage Foundation, named after a colossal scale railroad kingpin; and of the Rockefellers General Education Board. He was editor in chief of New International Encyclopedia (standing behind a rail)---

Jacob Gould Schurman (born 1854 Prince Edward Island, Canada, page 1852, Who's Who in America, 1928-1929, "underground" in listing; Pilgrims 1903; deceased 1942) described himself as a descendant of a "New York Dutch family" graduated from the University of London in 1878. Whether his middle name indicated relation to Edwin Gould (Pilgrims 1903) I haven't determined. He was Sage (Russell Sage money) professor of philosophy at Cornell from 1886-1892, then president of Cornell University, 1892-1920 and was president of the United States Philippine Commission in 1899. He was United States Minister to Greece and Montenegro in 1912-1913. From June 1921 through May 1925 he was United States Ambassador to China---probably in connection with the Treasury Department's plan to drain China of sufficient silver to derail its silver system. In June 1925-1930 he became Ambassador to Germany in the wake of the failure of the Weimar Republic. He authored (1917) "Why America Is In The War." Locate that book; chances are you won't find "Pilgrim Society" in the index. His daughter Helen married John Magruder, an Army officer who served in the Philippines, 1913-1915; in France, 1918-1919; assistant military attaché at Peking, China, 1920-1924; military attaché at Peking, 1926-1930; commandant, Virginia Military Institute (VMI) 1932-1935; military attaché at Bern, Switzerland, 1935-1938; chief of Intelligence, War Department General Staff, 1938-1941; chief of Military Mission to China, August 1941-May 1942; and became deputy director of Office of Strategic Services in March 1943---forerunner of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Sir A. Maurice Low (1860-1929, Pilgrims 1903) became the chief American correspondent for the London Morning Post. He was Knighted for services to the British Government---propaganda services I imagine. He was decorated the Order of the Rising Sun of Japan and the Order of the Redeemer of Greece. He authored "The American People—A Study In National Psychology" (1909) another book to be investigated! The following series of personalities will give insight as to how The Pilgrims planned to control information.

Isaac Nelson Ford (1848-1912, Pilgrims 1903) was hired in 1870 by Whitelaw Reid, who we read about earlier, as a reporter, editorial writer, book reviewer, and news editor for the New York Herald Tribune. In 1895 he became its London correspondent, managing information for the money powers.

Henry Richardson Chamberlain (1859-1911, Pilgrims 1903) was managing editor of the New York Press, 1888; Boston Journal, 1891-1892; and became London correspondent for the New York Sun in 1892. The 1897-1942 Who Was Who, page 207 shows him as author of a book, year of publication not stated, titled, "Six Thousand Tons of Gold." It sounds like a book to be investigated!

Walter Neef (Pilgrims 1903), head of the Associated Press.

James Boyle (1853-1939, Pilgrims 1903) was an editorial writer with the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, 1878-1891. Ohio Governor Foraker appointed Boyle to the Police Commissioners Board to reorganize the police force, 1887-1890. In 1892 though 1896 he was private secretary to William McKinley during his two terms as Governor of Ohio. Boyle was American Consul at Liverpool, England, 1897-1905. He was known as the "Father of the Republican League" because he conceived the idea and founded the Ohio Republican League Clubs, which became the National Republican League, of which he was chairman. He was also chairman of the Liverpool Barge & Coaling Company and secretary of Southern Slate Company. He coauthored "Life of William McKinley" (1896) with Robert Percival Porter (see below) and made a "special study on socialism, economics and labor questions" (page 125, 1897-1942 volume).

George Washburn Smalley (1833-1916, Pilgrims 1903) became American correspondent for the London Times in July 1895. During 1861-1862 he was a war correspondent for the New York Tribune and organized its European Bureau in 1866-1867. Notice how the biggest newspapers were being included in The Pilgrims information control.

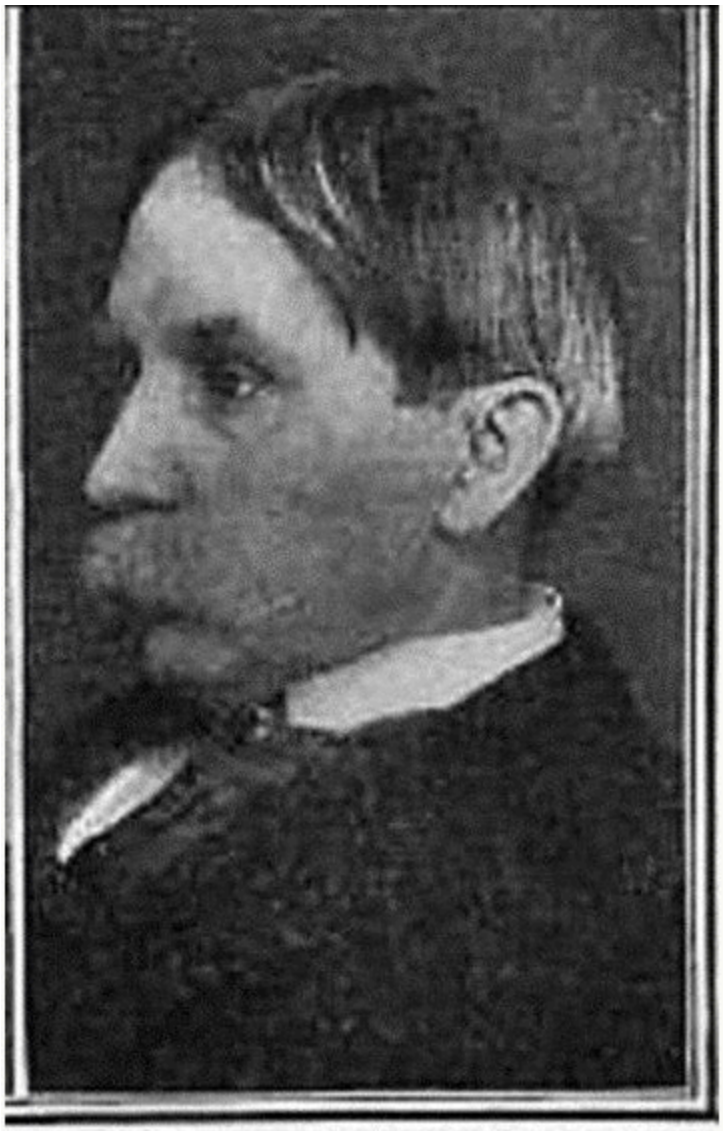
Robert Percival Porter (1852-1917, Pilgrims 1903) was educated at the Kind Edward VI School in Norwich, England. In 1880-1881 he was an "expert" on the U.S. census, "reporting on wealth, debt, taxation and transportation." In 1882 he was appointed United States Tariff Commissioner. He was on the editorial staff of Whitelaw Reid's New York Tribune, 1884-1887 and founded the New York Press in 1887. During 1890-1894 he was director of the 11th United States Census. In 1899 he negotiated the arrangement with General Maximo Gomez for disarming the Cuban army at the close of the Spanish-American War. In 1904 he became a staff member of The Times, London. Page 984 of the 1897-1942 volume said he---

"Has traveled extensively in U.S., Mexico, South America, Japan, Russia, the Balkans, Roumania, Turkey and other countries for the purpose of making industrial investigations and reports." Those investigations and reports must have been to assist the money lords in making acquisitions, smashing competitors, and squeezing the middle class! He authored "Free Trade Folly" (1886, things reversed since that time) and coauthored "Life of William McKinley" (1896) with James Boyle, who we just looked at. Porter also authored "Commerce and Industry of Japan" (1896); "Industrial Cuba" (1899); "Dangers of Municipal Ownership" (1907); and "Japan, Rise of a Modern Power" (1918) another book to investigate, since the financiers helped Japan to attack China then later Pearl Harbor, so we could go fight for the British Empire. In his 1946 book, "The Empire of The City---World Superstate," E.C. Knuth said on page 101---

"Two interesting accounts appeared on the front page of the Chicago Tribune of December 6, 1945. In one, Major General Patrick J. Hurley, former special ambassador to China, charges career men in the State Department with fighting for the imperialistic designs of Great Britain, Holland and France; nations, as developed hereinbefore, whose financial systems are dominated by The City. The other account is of the first dinner meeting of the Pilgrim Society since the outbreak of the war, in which it is identified as a "hands across the sea organization." It recounts that both Labor Prime Minister Attlee and the Lord High Chancellor of the Laborite government, Lord Jowitt, were among the speakers; and that Lord Jowitt had stated that he greeted the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, in which 3,000 Americans died, with "**thank God for that**." Prime Minister Attlee lauded the United States "for having conquered all and given great satisfaction to everybody here."

Michael Harry DeYoung (1849-1925, Pilgrims 1903), sole proprietor and editor in chief of the San Francisco Chronicle, starting in 1880. He was commissioner of the World's Columbian National Commission, 1892-1893. He was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1888 and 1892 and was a member of the Republican National Committee for 8 years and vice chairman for 4 years. He became a director of the Associated Press in 1882 and was president of the International League of Press Clubs. He was a commissioner at the 1900 Paris Exposition and was director of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

Richard Watson Gilder (1844-1909, Pilgrims 1903) married Helena, daughter of Commodore George DeKay. After the Civil War he was managing editor of the Newark, New Jersey Advertiser and afterwards founded the Newark Register. He edited Hours At Home, a New York monthly. He became managing editor of Scribner's Monthly in 1870 and editor in chief in 1881. The name was then changed to The Century. These were highly significant and influential media positions at that time. Scribner's and The Century appear in large collections of hardbound volumes in major university and city libraries from coast to coast. Gilder was a member of the council of the National Civil Service Reform League and was an organizer of the International Copyright League. Gilder was first president of the New York Kindergarten Association and vice president of the City Club. Gilder---



RICHARD WATSON GILDER,
Editor of *The Century Magazine.*

Joseph B. Gilder (1858-1936, Pilgrims 1903) was Richard's kid brother. He was a reporter in Newark, New Jersey, 1874-1877. He was a reporter with the New York Herald, Whitelaw Reid's paper 1877-1880. In January 1881 he founded The Critic, later renamed Putnam's Magazine, of which he was editor for 28 years. Putnam's Magazine was another major information source. He was treasurer of the American Copyright League in 1886 and advisor to The Century Company, 1895-1902 and U.S. government dispatch agent in London, 1902-1904. From 1910-1911 he was editor of the New York Times Review of Books. He was in the banking business, not specified, 1911-1914 and secretary of the Industrial Finance Corporation, 1914-1929 and of the Morris Plan Insurance Society, 1917-1929. He wrote books about Andrew Carnegie and John Hay, two other members, but its doubtful The Pilgrims are mentioned in either index. "Investigative reporting" means investigating financial scandals only pertaining to non-members!

Frank Andrew Munsey (1854-1925, Pilgrims 1903) started as a manager in a Western Union Telegraph office. In 1882 he moved from Maine to New York and started The Golden Argosy, a weekly for children. In February 1889 he launched Munsey's Weekly, which became Munsey's Magazine in October 1891. By 1896 his various publications had a circulation of 700,000. Argosy developed into another well known sporting publication and magazine for adults. He also operated the All Story Weekly; the New York Mail; New York Sun & Globe; Evening Telegram; New York Press; New York Daily News; Boston Journal; Baltimore Evening News; Washington Times, as examples, out of a total of 18 newspapers he owned at his peak. He owned the Munsey Building, New York; Munsey Trust Company; Mohican Hotel, New London, Connecticut; and the Mohican Company, a grocery store chain in Pennsylvania, New York and New England. Munsey left a $40 million fortune in 1925 and has been called the Rupert Murdoch (probably a current member) of that era---

FRANK ANDREW MUNSEY.
Editor of *Munsey's Magazine.*

According to Harvard Business School's list of Great American Business Leaders---

"Munsey revolutionized the publishing industry by bringing financial rigor to the business. Due to his efforts, Munsey's Magazine had the largest circulation of any magazine in the world."

Lundberg in "America's 60 Families" tells us on page 96---

"Perkins became, in collaboration with Frank Munsey, the newspaper and magazine publisher, Roosevelt's chief political mentor and financier."

This was George W. Perkins, Pilgrim Society member we looked at earlier---

And of course the Roosevelt spoken of here was President Theodore Roosevelt. Munsey (page 99) later turned out to be a financial supporter of President Taft, along with George W. Perkins; Andrew Carnegie; Jacob Schiff; George F. Baker; James Speyer; Whitelaw Reid; J.P. Morgan and John D. Rockefeller---all of them Pilgrim Society members. The Speyers own interests in MetLife Building, Chrysler Building and other large Manhattan skyscrapers. More from Lundberg (pages 106-107)---

"Since 1895 Perkins and Munsey had been inseparable; and Munsey, although still widely remembered as a newspaper publisher, was actually **one of the biggest stock market operators to ever set foot in Wall Street**. He made most of his $40,000,000 fortune in Wall Street speculations conducted through Perkins. In reciprocation for the latter's services Munsey functioned in the newspaper field for J.P. Morgan and Company---buying, selling, creating, and suppressing newspapers in consonance with J.P. Morgan's shifting needs. Munsey's first big market killing took place in the International Harvester merger of 1902 after Perkins put him in on the ground floor. A novice at the game, Munsey made a fortune overnight. Until he met Perkins in 1895 Munsey, significantly indeed, was often near bankruptcy. But after falling in with the Morgan henchman he branched right out into newspaper publishing, which required much capital."

"Munsey was brought into the original United States Steel syndicate, was ushered out before Steel common collapsed, and resumed buying, unquestionably at Perkins' suggestion, after J.P. Morgan and Company had "pegged" the market at slightly more than $8 a share, using Treasury funds during the Panic of 1907. Munsey, in short, was an "insider." From 1907 to 1911, it was brought out by the Stanley Committee, Munsey was the biggest stockholder in United States Steel, and utilized Munsey's Magazine, which then enjoyed a large national circulation, to praise both the company and its stock in a series of "idolatrous" articles written by himself on the basis of facts and figures supplied by the Steel Corporation. The facts and figures, as the Committee proved, were incorrect and misleading. At times Munsey owned 500,000 to 1,100,000 shares of United States Steel, valued at $30,000,000 to $50,000,000. But when Perkins resigned from J.P. Morgan and Company on January 1, 1911, to assume a larger political role than he had ever played as director of the "Yellow Dog Fund" of the insurance companies, Munsey's market operations significantly came to an end."

Lundberg explained the nature of Munsey's operations (pages 252-254)---

"J.P. Morgan Bloc. This great private banking house has been as preoccupied with journalism, on behalf of its supporting families, as have the Rockefellers, probably even outranking Standard Oil in its consistent, pervasive, and unbroken interest in the press. More advertising is controlled by the J.P. Morgan junta than by any other single financial group, a fact which immediately gives the banking house the respectful attention of all alert independent publishers. The first direct journalistic connection of J.P. Morgan and Company appears to have been made in 1887 when William Laffan, a drama critic, with money advanced to him by J.P. Morgan the elder, founded the New York Evening Sun. In 1897 Laffan acquired the Morning Sun from the Dana estate, and switched it to the slavish support of J.P. Morgan & Company. Both Sun papers were Morgan spokesmen on all issues. In the Panama Canal steal, for example, they spoke boldly for the Roosevelt-Bunau-Varilla program behind which Morgan and his henchmen lay concealed; Morgan's Sun opened fire upon all who dared oppose the Morgan bank."

"In 1916 The Sun passed into the hands of Frank Munsey, who had long been functioning as a paid tool of Morgan, and Munsey merged it with the Press he acquired in 1912. Munsey has always been a mystery to rank and file journalists because of the way he bought and ruthlessly liquidated newspapers. His biographer, George Britt, who has admirably collected the main facts about his life, unfortunately fails to penetrate this mystery of a sane man who, seemingly for no reason, wrecked valuable newspaper properties. But after one reviews the long list of newspapers whose ruin Munsey encompassed at enormous cost; after one inquires into the policies of those newspapers; and after one takes into consideration Munsey's profitable association with the astute Perkins, there is really no longer any mystery."

"Munsey put to death newspapers that were inimical, in one way or another, to J.P. Morgan and Company, and founded newspapers that sang the praises of projects in which J.P. Morgan and Company happened to be concerned at a particular time or in a particular locality. Sometimes it was a newspaper opposed to some special public utility grab of J.P. Morgan and Company which Munsey bought and throttled. Sometimes it was a newspaper that fought some local Morgan political favorite. At other times it was a liberal newspaper operated contrary to the Morgan philosophy of plunder. But always, it was a newspaper whose disappearance benefited J.P. Morgan and Company. "Munsey sold himself to the House of Morgan," says his biographer. "He enjoyed a community of interest, sang Morgan's song, was given an inside position in Morgan deals. Munsey was a Morgan tool." Munsey, as we have seen, functioned under the direction of George W. Perkins. He first bought the New York Star in the 1890's. This paper had been secretly owned by Collis P. Huntington, who used it to boost his friends and damn his foes. "

"In 1901 Munsey bought the New York Daily News and the Washington Times, discontinuing the former in 1904 and selling the latter in 1917. In 1902 he bought the Boston Journal and killed it the next year along with the Boston Evening News, which he founded. These acquisitions and discontinuances closely followed the flotation of the United States Steel Corporation and the International Harvester Company by J.P. Morgan and Company, in both of which enterprises the foundation of Munsey's $40,000,000 fortune was laid. The Munsey papers whooped it up for the new Morgan trusts."

"In 1908 Munsey bought the Baltimore News and formed the Philadelphia Times, killing the former in 1915 and the latter in 1914. In 1916 the New York Sun was taken in, and in 1920 the two Bennett papers. In

1923 he took in the New York Globe, a liberal newspaper with a notable staff. Munsey promptly killed this paper, which had long been a thorn in Morgan's side. In 1924 he purchased the New York Mail and merged it with the Telegram. One of the Mail's leading secret stockholders for many years had been Morgan partner George W. Perkins. All these and many other transactions involved millions of dollars, garnered by Munsey in various Morgan stock market pools."

"After Munsey's death in 1925 The Sun and the New York Telegram passed to the ownership of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; but as the New York Times commented, "Until the will was opened Mr. Munsey had never been known as a friend of the museum." J.P. Morgan, however, was chairman of the board of trustees of the museum, in the affairs of which his father had taken a leading hand much earlier. The trustees of the Metropolitan Museum at the time Munsey willed his newspapers to it included Elihu Root, Edward S. Harkness, George F. Baker and other representatives of the great families who turn up on every occasion where money or power is involved. It was only logical for Munsey to return his fortune to the keeping of the banking house which made it for him by methods already scanned. In 1926 The Sun, now an afternoon paper, was sold through the Munsey estate's principal executor, the Guaranty Trust Company (Morgan) to The Sun's leading executives, headed by William T. Dewart."

The 1927 Who's Who, page 592, shows William Thompson Dewart, born at Fenelon Falls, Ontario, Canada, January 29, 1875, as a member of The Pilgrims! He married Mary Wheeler, daughter of Commodore Thomas H. Wheeler, of New York City, April 21, 1908. He became president of Frank Munsey Company; New York Sun Association; New York Herald; Mohican Company; One Fifty Nassau Street Corporation (probably an office building) and president, Munsey Trust Company of Washington; director, Martin-Parry Corporation. Like the majority of the U.S. members, he was an Episcopalian. One Pilgrim Society member exits the scene---another replaces him where the inner circle of the organization deems important to do so. Dewart was a member of the Sphinx Society of Dartmouth College, another collegiate society along the lines of Skull & Bones, though less important.

Adolph S. Ochs (1858-1935, Pilgrims 1903) was a printer's apprentice and newsboy at Knoxville, Tennessee, 1869-1873, when he was promoted to editor. In 1878 he became owner of the Chattanooga Times. By 1896 he was the publisher and "controlling owner" of the New York Times. He bought the Philadelphia Times in 1901 and the Philadelphia Public Ledger in 1902. In 1900 he became a director and executive committee member of the Associated Press. He gave $500,000 to the American Council of Learned Societies, possibly so that they wouldn't mention in their Dictionary of American Biography, the fact that certain prominent Americans were members of The Pilgrim Society. He gave $5,000,000 to Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati. His son in law, Arthur Hays Sulzberger, became boss at the New York Times and a member of The Pilgrims. The New York Times and The Times, London, are the two official-unofficial mouthpieces for The Pilgrims, occasionally mentioning them only with the view that the Society wants to "promote good relations" between America and Britain. Some of these stories even mention a few specific names, but just a very few, and neither source has EVER published anything remotely approaching full membership rosters for both branches. Down through the years various members of the Ochs, Sulzberger and Dryfoos families, in management at the New York Times, have appeared as Pilgrim Society members, along with others there who aren't relatives. The news will be controlled to suit the World Money Power!

Robert Curtis Ogden (1836-1913, Pilgrims 1903) was associated with the Wanamakers of Philadelphia, capitalists and owners of the Philadelphia North American newspaper; they were associated with the J.P. Morgan interests. Ogden became president of Union Theological Seminary, New York; president of the Southern Education Board; president of the Conference for Education in the South; and a trustee of the Tuskegee Institute of Alabama. The 1978 Who's Who, page 2438, showed Alfred Ogden, associated with the Guggenheim mining and tax-exempt foundation interests, and William S. Ogden, of Chase Manhattan Bank, as Pilgrim Society members.

NOT LISTED IN THE 1897-1942 WHO WAS WHO

Foster Milliken (1865-1945, Pilgrims 1903) and his brother Edward Fullerton Milliken (Pilgrims 1903) founded Milliken Brothers, iron ore interests, then went into construction and had several offices in other countries. They built the American Tobacco Building in Havana, Cuba; the Barney Barnato Building in Johannesburg (Cecil Rhodes bought out the Barnato diamond holdings); National Theater, Mexico City; Singer Building, New York; Commercial Cable Company station on Midway Island in the Pacific; and others. Foster held 43 U.S. patents including electric utility poles; transmission towers; traffic signals and valves. Other branches of the Milliken family were wealthy and held textile interests among others. John T. Milliken bought over 100 gold claims at Cripple Creek, Colorado, in 1928 and consolidated them into United Gold Mines and also operated the Golden Cycle Corporation.

The 1970 Who's Who, page 689, shows Pilgrim Society member Douglas Elton Fairbanks Jr. (1909-2000) as a director of Golden Cycle Corporation at Colorado Springs. Fairbanks acted in or produced over 150 films from his Criterion Films Corporation (London) and the Fairbanks Company and Dougfair Corporation. His films included Catherine the Great (1934); Prisoner of Zenda (1937); Sinbad the Sailor (1947) and Ghost Story

(1981). He had offices in London, New York and Los Angeles. Using his film earnings to invest elsewhere, he was chairman, 1960-1964 of Fairlanes Bowling Limited. He was also chairman of Norlantic Development; Fairbanks International Business Development; president, Boltons Trading Company; deputy chairman, Roberts Realty Company (Bahamas); director, Scripto Pens Limited; Mayflower Hotel Corporation (Washington); Cavalcade Films Limited; National Investors Life Assurance Company (London); Louis Marx Toy Manufacturing (Hong Kong); Elam Tool & Machine Limited (Hong Kong); III Incorporated (Dallas); Westridge Films Ltd. (London); Rambagh Palace Hotel (Jaipur, India); Sound & Light Corporation of America; Thomson TV (Lord Thomson of Fleet, Pilgrim Society) and others. He was national vice chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, 1941 and was a special Presidential envoy on a mission to South America in 1941, covering Panama; Peru; Uruguay; Peru; Argentina and Brazil. Fairbanks was a governor of Royal Shakespeare Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon, England; trustee, Pacific War Memorial; Mountbatten Trust (Earl Mountbatten of Burma, Pilgrim Society); Cordell Hull Foundation (Pilgrim Society); national vice chairman, American Association for the United Nations ("American Association for the British Empire"); president, British-American Alumni Association; governor, English Speaking Union. Fairbanks held decorations from the United States (Silver Star; Naval Reserve Medal); Italy; Chile; Korea; Austria; France; Belgium; Brazil; Greece; Netherlands; and Knight of the British Empire by King George VI, patron of The Pilgrims, for "furthering Anglo-American amity"---

Fairbanks Senior founded United Artists in 1919 and was among the founders of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts & Sciences. Admiral Lord Mountbatten was uncle of Prince Philip, husband of the Queen, and in 1957 the royal family, including Princess Margaret, attended a birthday party for Fairbanks' daughter. One of his marriages was into the Hartford family (Great Atlantic & Pacific Supermarkets chain).

Charles A. Coffin (1844-1926, Pilgrims 1903) was president, 1892-1912, then chairman, 1913-1922 of General Electric Company.

J.M. Ceballos (Pilgrims 1903) was a director of the International Banking Corporation, which was linked to the Colonial Bank of London. Ceballos sounds Spanish, highly unusual for this Anglo-American organization. After exhausting the 1897-1942 reference volume and finding many names in the 1903 list not appearing in the book, looking to the internet, I find that even there many names aren't registering anywhere. The next place to ferret out data would be the New York Times Index.

William Phelps Eno (1858-1945, Pilgrims 1903) was the son of Amos Richards Eno (1810-1898) who left a real estate fortune of some $20 million, according to www.enofamily.org . William Phelps Eno is known as the "father of traffic safety." By 1903 he developed the original city traffic plans for use in controlling traffic

flow. Those plans were first implemented in New York, London and Paris, and the circular traffic routing around the Arc D' Triomphe. He was a fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences and authored eight books on traffic control (he was the inventor, for example, of the stop sign) that were translated into four languages. He held two decorations from the French government and there is still a traffic safety foundation in Washington, D.C., today that bears his name. He owned a 152-foot steam powered yacht. The Eno Transportation Foundation developed the Enoscope, forerunner of the radar gun for catching speeders. His contributions greatly helped add to orderly contributions in modern society; so, you may ask, since that is definitely not an evil thing---and I allege The Pilgrims to be about the business of evil---why would they want him as a member? Anyone who has ideas that can be implemented to reshape society is of interest to them, since control is what they are about. Eno never had a driver's license! He was one of the few original members of The Pilgrims, to date, who I found to have been a member of Skull & Bones Society---there were probably at least a dozen others, but we'd have to include charter Pilgrims who were omitted from the list that I'm certain is incomplete. Interlocks with other World Empire societies will be maintained! The 2002 Pilgrims book doesn't mention Charles Rolls of Rolls-Royce fame; yet he is mentioned as a founder in the 1942 book! There are other examples, and the 2002 book contains certain items of intentional misrepresentation! Roger Eno (1737-1808) a family ancestor was a British army officer with Colonel Putnam's regiment in 1764. Roger "defected" to the side of the patriots, but was court-martialed on December 1, 1775. According to www.enofamily.org Benedict Arnold---later a confirmed Crown loyalist and traitor to Americans---accused Roger Eno of treason! Many members of The Pilgrims trace their ancestry back to Colonial times and beyond that back to merry old England, and have true British Redcoat genes! Page 63 of the 2002 Pilgrims of Great Britain book has a photo of Lord Greenwood, demonic expression in evidence, who was chairman of The Pilgrims London from 1945 to 1948. The caption says---

"A Canadian, born near Toronto, Hamar Greenwood was descended from an Empire loyalist who moved to Canada at the time of the American War of Independence."

Page 68 of that book also mentions (photo caption)---

"Sir Campbell Stuart, chairman from 1945 to 1958. A Canadian, born in Montreal, his ancestors were Empire loyalists who emigrated to Canada at the time of the American War of Independence."

So if you're a Pilgrim Society member, you are loyal to the British Empire, not to the Constitution of the United States! The Pilgrim Society indeed represents the global interests of the British Crown and its associated bankers (Rothschilds; Kleinworts; Warburgs; Grenfells and so forth) and intermarried European royalty sometimes called the "Black Nobility"; and their American partners, the "60 Families" Lundberg wrote about in 1937!

Lord Fairfax of Cameron (1870-1939, Pilgrims 1903), Albert Kirby Fairfax, the 12th Lord Fairfax of Cameron, was an extremely wealthy heir to the worldwide British Colonial Empire. Though he resided in Britain, he was listed as primarily a member of The Pilgrims United States. Why? No doubt because he still considered himself rightful owner of the **FIVE MILLION ACRES** of old Virginia Colony granted to him by King Charles II in 1742! Fairfax Virginia, and Fairfax County, Virginia, bear the Lord's royal name! In 1868 his father, Charles Fairfax, was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, probably trying to look out for Crown interests---

Just let the entire middle class of Virginia be bankrupted by The Pilgrim Society sponsored World Trade Organization---and the current Lord Fairfax of Cameron (born 1956), residing in London, can return to The Colonies and take charge of his Crown land grant! In "Pilgrim Partners---Forty Years of British American Fellowship" (1942) Sir Harry Brittain, a founder, said on pages 28-29---

"There was Lord Fairfax, a descendant of fine old English stock, for generations associated with the United States, who returned to settle on this side in the early years of this century. Fairfax and I met in Devonshire shortly after his arrival in England, at the home of Sir Robert Harvey, who was later to become my father in law, and at once formed a life-long friendship. Having settled in London, Fairfax soon became known in banking and finance, took up English citizenship, and later his seat in the House of Lords."

Paulding Farnham (1859-1927, Pilgrims 1903) was a talented jewelry designer, winning numerous gold medals at many World's Fair expositions towards the late 19th century. A book was put out on him in 2000, "Paulding Farnham, Tiffany's Lost Genius." He was with Tiffany & Company (owner of the yellow 128.51 carat Tiffany diamond), where he was a master jewelry and silverware designer. He must not have been one of the really wealthy Pilgrim Society members. However, since such personalities often want large and valuable diamonds and colored stones, it was probably the explanation as to why he was made a member. Recall that Tiffany & Company is currently an annual business of some $2 billion and Silver Users Association members who appear to really hate silver miners and prices that would allow them to make a comfortable living.

William Forbes Fisher (dates unknown, Pilgrims 1903) actually operated out of London, a company in the Cripple Creek, Colorado, gold strike area, called Lillie GMC Limited with a shaft over 1,000 feet deep. GMC probably stood for Gold Mining Claim, and he probably had other mining interests elsewhere, else he would have had an office at that location. Mining investors should be on guard against infiltration by Pilgrim Society members---they are subject to turning up wherever they wish, and will not have the interests of the average shareholder at heart. The 1927 Who's Who, page 1197 showed Pilgrim Society member Henry Dickinson Lindsley, Mayor of Dallas, 1913-1917, a banker, who was once national commander of the American Legion (infiltration by pro-British interests). Lindsley was a director of the Mexican Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. and also of the Mexico Society of the U.S.

W.W. Fuller (dates unknown, Pilgrims 1903) was a director of the American Tobacco Company and British-American Tobacco Company, sometimes called B.A.T. Industries, operating out of Globe House, London, with over 81,000 employees.

John Work Garrett (1878-1942, Pilgrims 1903) was grandson of John Work Garrett. Myers in "History of the Great American Fortunes" (page 513) said---

"What Blair and others were doing in the North and West before, during, and after the Civil War, John W. Garrett and Johns Hopkins were doing in Maryland. Garrett was extolled in his day as a "famous railroad king"; it is not the man so much nor his fortune which commands interest as is the story of the railway line that he and Hopkins largely owned; this property forms today one of the great transportation systems of the country."

John Work Garrett (1820-1884) was born in Baltimore, Maryland, site of Johns Hopkins University, named after Garrett's business partner, Johns Hopkins. The university is one of the leading higher educational institutions in the United States. Johns Hopkins University Press is the source of much "internationalist" (pro-interventionist and globalist) propaganda. Garrett's father had built up a significant fortune as a trader and merchant, and the son bought an interest in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, became a director in 1857, and president in 1858 and in that year its income rose by $725,000. The railroad played a major role in transporting Union soldiers and supplies during the Civil War. After the war the railroad underwent tremendous expansion, including steamships and telegraph operations. The original John W. Garrett was also a trustee of Johns Hopkins University. He installed Daniel Coit Gilman (described already) as president of Johns Hopkins University from 1876-1901. The 1958 Who's Who shows Edwin Haines Burgess, Pilgrims of U.S., as general counsel to Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Burgess was president of the Association of Interstate Commerce Commission Practitioners and a member of the Newcomen Society of England.

A.G. Glasgow (1842-? Pilgrims 1903) is the subject of an inconclusive identity search. What I found was an account from "Town & Country" a Pennsylvania based publication, dated September 27, 1902, the right time frame---

"While attending Sunday school Sunday at Millersville, Lancaster County, A.G. GLASGOW, aged 60 years, was arrested on a charge of stealing a team from Wm. DeHAVEN, of New Holland. The team was sold in Red Lion, York County, and later was shipped from New York to Norfolk, Virginia. The police authorities say a regular trade in stolen horses is carried on between these cities. GLASGOW says he bought the team on a public road, near Shenk's Ferry."

If it was the same Glasgow in the 1903 Pilgrims list, theft is hardly out of character with the composition of the organization.

William Leon Graves (dates not found, Pilgrims 1903) was son in law to John C. Eno. Eno once worked for Morton, Bliss & Company, who we looked at already. The New York Tribune, May 14, 1884, page 12, in a story about the Second National Bank of New York and its president, John C. Eno, possibly an Eno family member (see already discussed) who fled New York State to Canada after a $4 million embezzlement------

"THE SECOND NATIONAL TO GO ON

Action Of The Directors -- Making Good Any Loss -- President Eno Resigns

Among the rumors that were circulated industry yesterday was one that the Second National Bank, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was in trouble. As soon as the rumors reached the ears of John C. Eno, president of the bank, he called a meeting of the directors to be held in the evening, and requested all the other officers to be present. Work was at once begun on the preparation, of a report for submission to the directors, in order to enable them to make a statement which would give assurance to the public that there was no foundation for the rumors of defalcation and embarrassment. O. D. Roberts, cashier for bank, ceased his labors long enough to say to a Tribune reporter:

"You can say from me that there is no truth of these reports. There has been no defalcation here and we are in no trouble; the directors will make a statement which will convince the public of this. I wish to deny the stories utterly."

The directors of the bank met at the house of Isaac N. Phelps, No. 229 Madison-ave., last evening, to consider the condition of the bank. Amos R. Eno, Amos F. Eno (a stockholder, but not a director), Henry A. Hurlbut, Isaac N. Phelps, James A. Trowbridge, Anson Phelps Stokes, O. D. Roberts, cashier of the bank, and William Walter Phelps were present. They were in session until nearly 1 o'clock this morning. At that time Mr. Roberts furnished the following the publication:

> The Board of Directors of the Second National Bank take pleasure in informing the public that whatever loss has been incurred has been made up; that its capital is intact, and the bank is prepared to meet its obligations on demand.
>
> O. D. Roberts, Cashier.
> May 14, 1884.

It was learned that John C. Eno had resigned the presidency of the bank and that James A. Trowbridge had been elected in his place. Mr. Trowbridge is the son of the former president of the bank, who died two years ago, and is a member of the well known banking firm of Vermilye & Co. No. 16 Nassau-st. He is a man of large wealth.

Inquiries were made of several directors as to the details of the loss which the bank had suffered and as to the amount of the deficiency which had been made up, but they declined to give any information.

The Second National Bank was organized in 1863 and bears the reputation of being one of the strongest small banks of the city. It has a capital of $300, 000. Many wealthy families on Murray Hill and in neighboring parts of the city have accounts with the bank."

It's fine to cheat the public but you must not cheat other elitists. Anson Stokes was the father of Pilgrim Society member William Graham Phelps-Stokes, who operated the Nevada Central Railroad, the Nevada Company, and had banking and silver mining interests in Nevada.

Job E. Hedges (dates undetermined, Pilgrims 1903) was a New York delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1908, 1912 and 1916, Republican candidate for governor in 1916, and was general counsel to the Association of Life Insurance Presidents.

Frank R. Lawrence (dates undetermined, Pilgrims 1903) was president of the Lotos Club, New York, founded in 1870, as the premier "literary club" in the United States. It's another case of Pilgrim Society members running other organizations.

W.H. Libby (dates undetermined, Pilgrims 1903) The Nation, March 1, 1941, made mention of the W.H. Libby, an oil tanker operated by Standard Oil of New Jersey (later became Exxon). Libby was probably once a Standard executive.

Hamilton W. Mabie (dates undetermined, Pilgrims 1903) was a trustee of Barnard College and was editor of The Outlook, a major national opinion-molding publication. Volumes of The Outlook are on the shelves of many major libraries coast to coast.

W.E. Mandelick (dates not found, Pilgrims 1903) was an executive based in London, of the Central London Railway. It's unclear why he was listed in the U.S. branch in 1903 rather than the London branch in 1902.

THEODORE MARBURG & WORLD GOVERNMENT

Theodore Marburg (born 1862, Pilgrims 1903) and William A. Marburg (dates not found, Pilgrims 1903) were listed on page 183 of the 2002 Pilgrims volume. William A. Marburg was his father. The Marburgs were described as a "prominent Baltimore mercantile family." Since we've encountered several of the original 1903 Pilgrims involved with Johns Hopkins University, it seems natural to find Theodore as a trustee from 1902-1945. You may wonder, are the Marburgs related to the Warburgs---a very similar spelling! I cannot supply an answer now. However, both have roots in Germany and the city of Marburg is the site of Marburg University, founded in 1527. It currently has an annual enrollment of 18,000, making it one of the more important European universities. There appears to be a link to medieval German princes, notably the Hanovers, intermarried with British nobility; that's where the name of the former New York banking giant, Manufacturers Hanover Trust, came from and it was riddled with Pilgrim Society members. The university is a beneficiary of the William Marburg Trust so; the family is clearly linked to events dating back close to half a millennium. Theodore had a profile in the 1927 Who's Who, page 1261. His educational background included Princeton; Johns Hopkins; Oxford University; Free School of Political Science, Paris; University of Heidelberg. He was a vice president of the anti-silver American Economic Association (1899-1901) and Ambassador to Belgium, 1912-1914.

I located a web reference saying he founded the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes in 1920. However, the 1927 volume---with information he supplied---says he was president of that organization in 1915-1916. He was a member of the American Society for International Law, founded in 1906 by Pilgrim Society member Robert Lansing (1864-1928) who was Secretary of State, 1915-1920 and favored entering the war. In 1917, Lansing negotiated with Kikujiro Ishii of Japan the Lansing-Ishii agreement, which gave U.S. recognition to Japan's special interests in China. Japan interpreted that the way the U.S./British warmongers intended, and later invaded China. Recall the meeting described under Pilgrim Society member Robert Fulton Cutting with the Imperial Japanese delegation in 1917. Marburg was an extremely active member of various other organizations feigning that they were in favor of "peace," but Pilgrim Society banker warmongers were behind them all. He was chairman of the American Peace Congress in 1911.

Marburg was a member of the Metropolitan Club (Washington) and the Century Club (New York), which currently are well interlocked with insider elitists. Marburg authored (1896) "The World's Money Problem," a volume to evaluate. Probably the problem in his mind was, how he and his elitist pals could control it all by first wrecking others. In 1910 he wrote "The Peace Movement" and in 1917, "The League of Nations." Marburg and President Wilson jointly drew up the covenant for the League of Nations---forerunner to the Pilgrim Society's second attempt at world government, the United Nations. Marburg's British associate, Sir Frederick Pollock (1845-1937, Pilgrims 1903), wrote a very similar book in 1929 called "League of Nations." Pollock was a law professor at Oxford, 1883-1903 and was editor in chief of Law Reports, 1895-1935. He was editor of Law Quarterly Review, 1885-1919. Pollock corresponded with Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. (1841-1935) over a period of **sixty years.** Holmes Jr., a Harvard graduate, was a United States Supreme Court

justice from 1902-1932. The Pilgrim Society has maintained strong connections with America's highest court for more than a century.

A book describing the relationship of Pollock with Holmes Jr. (1941) was titled, "The Holmes-Pollock Letters." Holmes Jr. is remembered in some circles as the "father of judicial excess," the reason must have been his connections to British Royalty. You see, Pollock's father was Sir William Frederick Pollock (1815-1888) who was a leading British judge starting in 1846, and in 1874 he was appointed to be the Queen's "remembrancer." The grandfather was Sir Jonathan Frederick Pollock (1783-1870) who was the "chief baron of the Exchequer" (British Treasury Department). His brother David was Chief Justice of British Bombay, and another brother was a Field Marshall (general). A web page said that Jonathan Pollock's "numerous descendants" were "prominent in many fields." Study any Pilgrim Society member, you'll often find he has British and European connections dating back centuries!

Theodore Marburg was also associated with the National Security League based in New York, something that sounds ominously similar to things we currently hear from the (King) George AM-BUSH administration. The American Journal of International Law, volume 27, 1933, page 380 said that Marburg's "services in the cause of better world organization deserve the crown of high recognition." Look at the code language---"better world organization" (bring back the British Empire hiding behind the League of Nations) and "the crown" being a reference to the British Crown! Marburg was a driving force behind the League to Enforce Peace (1915-1921), which supported American entry into World War I, as Great Britain and The Pilgrims wanted. Founders of the League to Enforce Peace (predecessor to the League of Nations) included former President (1909-1913) William Howard Taft. Much fuss is made on websites as to Taft having been a member of Skull & Bones. I want to ask those sites---how come you haven't mentioned Taft being in The Pilgrims? It's because they didn't have that information. When they get it, I suggest they get off the Skull & Bones tangent and look at The Pilgrims, for Bones is merely one of a number of conduits to the superior Society. The most powerful man in these United States certainly appears to remain Mr. David Rockefeller of Harvard University and The Pilgrim Society. He doesn't need Skull & Bones to be powerful. Joseph Richardson Dilworth (see previous in this series) was Skull & Bones, Pilgrim Society and a Rockefeller family agent; however, examples such as Dilworth hardly equate to Skull & Bones controlling the Rockefeller wealth, as Alexandra Robbins made the unsupportable claim on page 6 of her book. Dilworth did not tell David Rockefeller what to do, as Rocky is in the inner circle, while Dilworth was a lieutenant whose power was delegated to him.

William H. Taft was Secretary of War in the Theodore Roosevelt (Pilgrim Society) cabinet, so he knew something about "peace." His father, Alphonso Taft, was Secretary of War in the Grant administration two generations earlier. Taft became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, 1921-1930, preceding Pilgrim Society member Charles Evans Hughes at that covert British Crown outpost! Another founder of the League to Enforce the Peace was Hamilton Holt (born 1872), Pilgrim Society member. In the 1927 Who's Who Holt disclosed his membership, but in the 1942 volume he didn't mention it. This is a phenomenon I've seen many times. It's as if a central committee suggested they go "underground," knowing that most researchers seek only current data. Holt was owner and editor of The Independent, 1913-1921, another major opinion-molding publication; the volumes can be found in major libraries across the United States. Holt assumed the presidency of Rollins College in 1925. He was president of the third American Peace Congress; former president of the American-Scandinavian Foundation; Friends of Poland; and the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association. Holt was a trustee of the Church Peace Union, funded by Andrew Carnegie in 1914 with $2 million as another world government front (Congressional Record, August 21, 1940).

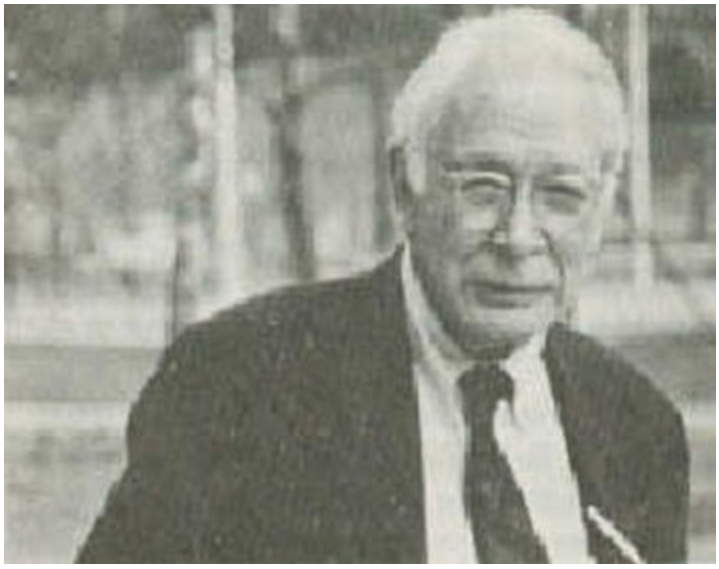
Time Magazine, September 16, 1936 (quoted by Congressman Thorkelson, September 3, 1940, page not stated) had this hair-raising statement---

"When all communications between the United States and Europe are cut off, when radios go dead, when we are forbidden by decree to speak the name of Jesus, when David, Duke of Windsor, takes an airplane to Jerusalem, then we will know the conflict is at hand."

These allusions are to British Royalty---patrons of The Pilgrims---as King David, heir to a spiritual and physical throne on earth promised by God! To bring it about, they believe they must provoke World War III, or Armageddon, now being brewed in the Middle East. Bear in mind the links to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, its Pilgrim Society managers, and Andrew Carnegie, a loyalist to the British Crown; and Carnegie's funding of the League to Enforce the Peace, of which President Taft, Marburg and Holt were managers! Holt was a director of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, named after the president who got us into war after campaigning that he would not do so! Holt "visited battlefronts of allied armies as guest of various governments, 1918; went to Paris as head of League to Enforce Peace; toured U.S., speaking for the league; visited Europe again, 1919, 20, 22, 27, 30, 37; attended 2nd, 3rd, 8th assemblies League of Nations."

Holt was decorated by Japan (Order of Sacred Treasure; Greece (Order of George I); France (Knight of the Legion of Honor); Italy (Order of the Crown); Sweden (Knight of the North Star); and others. His lectures included "Accomplishments of the League of Nations;" "America and the World;" "The World Court" and

others. He founded the Netherlands-America Foundation; vice president, Italy-America Society; chairman executive committee, Baltic-America Society; and was a lecturer for the World Peace Foundation. In 1950 Joseph Esrey Johnson (Harvard; The Pilgrims 1969 list) became president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and a trustee of the World Peace Foundation. The Spotlight, weekly that used to be issued by Liberty Lobby, commented that Johnson sent out the invitations to the Bilderberg meetings. They terminated my subscription when I made an issue about The Pilgrims. They wanted to focus on Bilderberg as the "leading globalist organization." Johnson attended the 1945 San Francisco United Nations Conference on International Organization, the successor to the old League of Nations, which the United States Senate wouldn't quite allow America to join! The mysteriously subversive Johnson was a director of the United Nations Association and sat on the board of The Pilgrim Society's most important front organization, the Council on Foreign Relations, from 1950-1974---



Herbert Sherman Houston (born 1866) was listed in the 1927 Who's Who, page 994 was chairman of the information committee (propaganda) and member executive committee of the League to Enforce the Peace. From 1900-1921 he was vice president of Doubleday, Page & Company, a large publishing house. From 1915-1917 he served as president of Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. In 1921 he started Our World, a magazine. He founded the Cosmos Newspaper Syndicate in 1924; became president of Cosmos Broadcasting Company; and was involved with the Federal Council of Churches, another globalist stab into the religious community. During World War I Houston was a member of the U.S. Government Committee on Information.

Let's make another connection between the League to Enforce the Peace and the League of Nations and its American sponsors, with British nobility. The Pilgrims of Great Britain, circa 1969, lists two members of the Cecil family (there may be intermarriages also beyond those 2 names). That family has been one of the three ruling families of England since medieval times. The Vanderbilts intermarried with them, and the Vanderbilts had several front men as founders of The Pilgrims---Lindsay Russell; Chauncey Depew; and Joseph Hodges Choate. The 1952 Who's Who, page 418, listed Lord Edgar Algernon Robert Gascoyne Cecil of Chelwood (born 1864) who married Lady Eleanor Lambton, brother of Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton (1856-1929) was a founder of The Pilgrims. Lambton's grandfather was one of the Dukes of Abercorn, another of which turned up as a financial backer of Cecil Rhodes, from whose wills The Pilgrims came into existence. Odds are very great this Lord Cecil was also a member. He was a member of Parliament beginning in 1906; undersecretary of state for foreign affairs, 1915-1916; minister of blockade, 1916-1918; member British delegation to Paris Peace Conference of 1919; Lord Privy Seal, 1923-1924; Woodrow Wilson Peace Prize, 1924; Nobel Peace Prize, 1937. Lord Cecil was chancellor of Birmingham University, 1918-1944 and was a member of the King's Council. He was president of both the League of Nations Union and the International Federation of League of Nations Societies. His father in law was the 2nd Earl of Durham. His brother became Baron Quickswood. His father was the Marquess of Salisbury. Obviously the British Crown and its secret Pilgrim Society are out to rule the planet, first attempting it through the League of Nations, now attempting it through the United Nations, with their American Pilgrim partners! James Waring Davant, Pilgrim Society member who headed Paine Webber from 1971-1980, whose daughter Patricia married into the Du Pont fortune, was a director of the United Nations Association---

The U.N. Association grew out of the League of Nations Association. In 1966 Davant became a governor of the Bankers Club of America; Chairman, Association of Stock Exchange Firms, 1966-1968; governor of the Bond Club of New York, in 1965, and its president in 1972; governor of the New York Stock Exchange starting in 1972; director of the Securities Industry Association starting in 1972; director Essex International and Green Giant Company.

One additional note about Theodore Marburg. We noticed he was a vice president in 1899-1901 of the anti-silver American Economic Association. The driving force for the founding of the AEA was Richard Theodore Ely (1854-1943). Page 756 of the 1942 Who's Who tells us Ely was "one of founders, secretary, 1885-1892, president, 1899-1901, American Economic Association." He was also associated with Johns Hopkins University, 1881-1892 as a professor of "political economy," another code-phrase for world government. Ely was founder and president of the Institute for Economic Research. Haven't looked at it, but it must have been another fiat paper front. Ely wrote "Monopolies and Trusts" (1900), a subject with which he was certainly familiar with, considering the company he kept. He wrote (1935) "The Great Change" and contributed articles to magazines, and created three separate textbook series on economics for Macmillan, a large publisher. Ely, who also studied at the University of Heidelberg (like Marburg) was another member of The Pilgrims---

The American Economic Association listed as Richard T. Ely Lecturers the following anti-silver individuals---Andrew F. Brimmer (1982) ex-Federal Reserve governor, director of Du Pont, COMEX governor in January 1980 when liquidation only in silver was ordered, destroying the Hunts; George Pratt Shultz (1995) Standard Oil heir, director of J.P. Morgan & Company, Pilgrim Society member; Martin S. Feldstein (1996) Harvard Professor, director American International Group; Lawrence H. Summers, anti-gold Treasury Secretary (probably a member); and Mervyn A. King (2004, governor of the Bank of England (very likely a member). The American Economic Association executive committee features Ellen R. McGrattan of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis.

OTHER NONLISTED MEMBERS IN 1903

Others not listed in the 1897-1942 Who Was Who volume, but have information found on the web, include the following (remember, we are looking primarily at the New York branch. The London branch will be examined in a follow-up article). An outrageous example was William Nottingham (1853-1921, Pilgrims 1903). He was a direct descendant of the original William Nottingham (1640-1680) who was a lieutenant with the English invasion force under the Duke of York (who later became King James II) in wresting New Amsterdam from the Dutch in 1664. It was immediately renamed New York! The Duke of York was the brother of King Charles II. Crown influence is so secretly powerful in America that even our largest city bears one of its names! The Dutch originally made a settlement at the mouth of the Hudson River, named after Dutch explorer Henry Hudson, in 1626, and bought Manhattan Island from the locals for $27. In 1673 the Dutch sent two warships and boldly recaptured the area, of which they called the surrounding areas the New Netherlands. In 1674 a treaty was concluded with England to settle the Thirty Years War, and as part of the terms, New York was returned to English control. In 1677 the Prince of Orange married the Duke of York's daughter. They later became King William III and Queen Mary II. Various Pilgrim Society members are also decorated with the Order of Orange-Nassau. In fact, as stated several times elsewhere in this series, British nobility is heavily intermarried with old European Royalty, as we will see more of later. That situation, plus the fact of Rothschild influence in European finance, solidified the control of European finance within The Pilgrims of Great Britain. Control of the Japanese banking system was extended by treaty in 1902.

The William Nottingham who became a charter Pilgrim Society member in 1903---reaffirming his family's loyalty to the British Crown---was the son of Van Vleck Nottingham. In other words, his ancestry was blended with the Dutch, the same as the British Crown! The end of hostilities in 1674 between England and the Netherlands signaled cooperation versus competition in world trade (see "Silver Users And Opium," Archives). The Pilgrims of the United States, in fact, does have a considerable Dutch ancestry, including names such as the Van Rensselaers, of a huge land fortune, descended from a diamond merchant. William Nottingham was a neighbor of John Archbold, Standard Oil executive and assistant to John D. Rockefeller! Both Nottingham and Archbold were trustees of Syracuse University. Nottingham married Eloise Holden, whose family donated the Holden Observatory to Syracuse University. Nottingham was an attorney and owned Nottingham Farms. He organized the Syracuse Trust Company and was a director of New York Telephone Company; Dyneto Electric Company; and Empire State Railroad. He was president of the New York State Bar Association in 1912. A genealogical investigation might turn up another detail, such as an intermediary ancestor between him and the original William Nottingham, having been a loyalist opposing American independence during the Revolutionary War.

We mentioned King William III and Queen Mary II. The second oldest university in the United States after Harvard, is the College of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, Virginia (also site of the Rockefellers Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, where Bilderberg once met). The College was issued a Royal charter on February 8, 1693, the same year the private Coutts Bank was started and a year before the Bank of England was chartered! The chief British agent at the College of William and Mary is Lawrence S. Eagleburger, board of visitors of the College, Secretary of State, 1992-1993, Pilgrim Society member---

Eagleburger was a special assistant in 1965 to Pilgrim Society member Dean Acheson, who was Secretary of State in 1949-1953 and believed in some circles to be responsible for the Korean War. Acheson, also a member of Scroll & Key Society of Yale (come on you Bones proponents---see---other societies are also powerful, see page 60 "Secrets of the Tomb") was decorated the Order of the Rising Sun of Japan. And don't forget the Hammer & Coffin Society at Stanford! Acheson wrote "Present At The Creation" (1969), a reference to the creation of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization). On page 510 Acheson said---

"I performed the duty of every Secretary of State by addressing a gala and distinguished company of the London branch of the Society of Pilgrims."

You see, it is the duty of our highest officials to consort with the British Redcoats in London! When the British Ambassador arrives here, he does not address Skull & Bones, he addresses The Pilgrims! After receiving suitable "illumination" from Acheson Eagleburger was with the National Security Council in 1966 and became an assistant to Henry Kissinger (Pilgrim Society) in 1968. Eagleburger, a known warmonger, authored "The Psychology of Peacekeeping" (1998). Eagleburger is today president of Kissinger Associates! Richard Fisher (CFR), who was till recently vice-chairman of Kissinger Associates, became new president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas with its 1,420 employees, as of December 21, 2004. Bear in mind that Kissinger himself is a wheelhorse for Pilgrim Society member David Rockefeller. Fisher opened a Dallas office of Brown Brothers, Harriman & Company in 1982, old Rockefeller allies, Pilgrim Society and Skull & Bones Society members. (Lehman Brothers; Goldman Sachs; Morgan Stanley; and Merrill Lynch, all outranking Brown Brothers Harriman in size, are very strong on Pilgrim Society members, but very weak on Bonesmen!)

Eagleburger was installed on the boards of Josephson International; ITT Corporation; Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; Universal Corporation; Comsat (Communications Satellite Corporation); Halliburton; and Phillips Petroleum, where he sees Rhodes Scholar David Boren, former Oklahoma Governor (in secret for the British Crown!) Eagleburger was decorated a Knight of the British Empire in 1994 by Queen Elizabeth II. The law firm of Nottingham, Engel, Gordon & Kerr is still active in Syracuse, New York.

Charles E. Rushmore (dates undetermined, Pilgrims 1903) was a "prominent New York lawyer" who went to the Black Hills of South Dakota in 1885 to investigate mining claims. Mount Rushmore was named after him. It's appropriate; United States Presidents are in view of everyone; Pilgrim Society members stand back of them, and remain invisible to the public!

Cassatt, Major E.B. and G.M. Cassatt (dates undetermined, Pilgrims 1903) appear to be of the same Cassatt family that placed Senator Philander Knox in office; the Cassatts were heavy holders of Pennsylvania Railroad stock, a company that collaborated with Standard Oil to help it squeeze out competitors.

Daniel O' Day (dates undetermined, Pilgrims 1903) became president of the Buffalo General Electric Utility Company, which harnessed the great hydroelectric power of Niagara Falls. He was known as a "henchman" for Standard Oil. O' Day was mentioned by Ida M. Tarbell (1904) on page 239 of "History of the Standard Oil Company"---

"On the 29th day of April, 1879, the Grand Jury of the County of Clarion found an indictment against John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Jabez A. Bostwick, Daniel O'Day, William G. Warden, Charles Lockhart, Henry M. Flagler, Jacob J. Vandergrift and George W. Girty. (Girty was the cashier of the Standard Oil Company.) There were eight counts in the indictment, and charged, in brief, a conspiracy for the purpose of securing a monopoly of the business of buying and selling crude petroleum, and to prevent others than themselves from buying and selling and making a legitimate profit thereby; a combination to oppress and injure those engaged in producing petroleum; a conspiracy to prevent others than themselves from engaging in the business of refining petroleum, and to secure a monopoly of that business for themselves; a combination to injure the carrying trade of the Allegheny Valley and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies by preventing them from receiving the natural petroleum traffic; to divert the traffic naturally belonging to the Pennsylvania carriers to those of other states by unlawful means; and to extort from railroad companies unreasonable rebates and commissions, and by fraudulent means and devices to control the market prices of crude and refined petroleum and acquire unlawful gains thereby."

F.D. Underwood (dates undetermined, Pilgrims 1903) was president of the Erie Railroad, another Standard Oil collaborator and a director of Chatham-Phenix National Bank; he was a governor of the Automobile Club of America. He was also a director of the very important Wells Fargo & Company, which became one of the world's most powerful banking organizations---

John J. McCook (dates undetermined, Pilgrims 1903) was another director of Wells Fargo & Company.

James Gilbert White (born 1861, Pilgrims 1903) was profiled on page 2018 of the 1927 Who's Who. He was "in the open," meaning, his sketch contained "The Pilgrims" in it. In the absence of specialized knowledge no one reading that would ascribe any special significance to it---just another one of many thousands of social clubs or other organizations in America! White became an engineering contractor in New York in 1890. J.G. White & Company opened up offices in Washington, D.C. and London, becoming the J.G. White Engineering Corporation. He became president of General Reinsurance Corporation and a "director of various public utility corporations" and of the American-Russian Industrial Syndicate. He was a member of the Italy-America Society and the Japan Society (Pilgrim Society fronts) probably because he was doing business in those countries or planned to. White was a member of the National Civic Federation (already described) and was a vice president of the Pan-American Society, representing the "robber barons" interests South of the U.S. White was a member of New York clubs with which the Society is interlocked including India House; Bankers; Metropolitan; University; Recess; Cornell; Blind Brook; and Ranelagh (London). Various members of the Society have been associated with the J.G. White firm over the years.

James Christian Stewart (1865-1942, Pilgrims 1903) appeared "in the open" in the 1943 Who's Who. He went into the construction contracting business as James Stewart & Company in 1892. Headquarters was moved to New York in 1920. The firm rebuilt the waterfront and granite seawall at Galveston, Texas, after the great hurricane of 1900 (greatest natural disaster in American history, over 6,000 fatalities). Stewart built the Allen County Courthouse at Fort Wayne, Indiana (9 floors) in 1902. He built the British Westinghouse Works at Manchester, England; the Savoy Hotel in London, for many years headquarters of The Pilgrims of Great Britain; he reconstructed the Mersey River Tunnel at Liverpool, England, and much of the London underground railway systems; designed the first "woven cable submarine mats" at the mouths of the Thames and Humber Rivers; built Grand Central Palace, New York (35 floors, 1911); built the Utah State Capitol building (five floors); the Oklahoma State Capitol building; large grain silos (or "elevators") in Buffalo and Oswego, New York; Riverside Apartments at Philadelphia; dredged 65 miles of the New York Barge Canal; built the National Board of Fire Underwriters Building, Manhattan (15 floors, 1926); 230 Park Avenue (35 floors, 1929); American International Building (66 floors, 1932); New York Central Office Building; 60 Wall Tower, New York (then 3rd tallest in world); constructed the Navy Docks at New Orleans; built aircraft plants and "many government buildings in the U.S. and France." He owned Stewart Realty, Stewart Land Company and was a director of Continental Baking (baking, not banking) Corporation.

Lindsay Russell (born 1870, Pilgrims 1903, executive committee) was born in Wilmington, North Carolina. According to page 1664 of the 1927 Who's Who, he "studied law with ex-governor Russell of North Carolina." Daniel L. Russell (1845-1908) was North Carolina Governor, 1897-1901 and was a delegate to the 1876 Republican National Convention and served in the Confederate army. These Russells don't appear related to the William H. Russell who founded Skull & Bones in 1832. Lindsay Russell had a law degree from the University of Michigan. His listing said "married;" but didn't say to whom. He was a director of American Surety Company and The Independent (magazine, see Hamilton Holt, already referenced). Russell held decorations from Japan and Italy. The listing says---"chairman Council on Foreign Relations; director New York Peace Society; member Southern Society. Clubs---Metropolitan, Tuxedo, Lawyers. Founded, 1901, and chairman Pilgrims Society of London & New York; founded, 1907, and president Japan Society of N.Y.---both for promotion of international friendship."

The CFR annual report for 1975-1976 (I reached for the closest copy) page 117, Historical Roster of Officers, shows the first chairman as R.C. Leffingwell, 1946-1953. That was Pilgrim Society member Russell C.

Leffingwell of the Morgan interests. Curious that they deemed it important to cover up Russell's participation! In "Pilgrim Partners---Forty Years of British-American Fellowship," page 11, Sir Harry Brittain, another Pilgrim Society founder, remarked that Russell was "incidentally engaged at that time to a relative of mine." As an attorney Russell did some work for the Vanderbilts; so it's reasonable to see him as a Vanderbilt front man---an operative founding organizations so they could, like the Rothschilds, better remain in the background. He gave the founding year of The Pilgrims as 1901. Actually it was 1902. Possibly what he meant was it was being organized in 1901.

SOME POINTS IN CLOSING

Sir Harry Brittain (1873-1974, Pilgrims 1902, one of the organizers) is a man whose life we need to take a look at in closing. A detailed discussion of other members of The Pilgrims of Great Britain will be presented when time allows. I find it necessary to fire another broadside at the concept that Skull & Bones Society is "running the country" or "running the world." It is doing so, only in the same sense that a network of Rhodes Scholars---as only one other example---is doing so. I will attempt to make the case, again when time permits, that the Rhodes Scholars are a more influential network than Skull & Bones. Antony Sutton bears the early blame for misdirecting the public towards Skull & Bones as the "center of power." Much more recently, Alexandra Robbins, quite an attractive woman, bears the fault for doing so. We must not decide arguments based on academic credentials, or physical appearance; but rather, on facts presented. Her book, in many places, is very light on facts. Here's what Sutton said (page 39) of his 1986 book "America's Secret Establishment"---

"The Order does not show up directly on the Executive Committee of the Pilgrim Society, but only through family names, i.e., Aldrich and Pratt. The Pilgrim Society is probably a rather harmless social club using its annual dinners to cement ties between the British and American establishment."

By the Order he means Skull & Bones. We already know the two organizations have an interlock by means of a few specific members and yes, there is also a family interlock. If we take the view that the British and American establishments are a greedy gang of warmongers who've flooded the world with essentially valueless paper currencies, then we cannot consider them harmless. Sutton is in error, or has intentionally sent out a false signal. The Pilgrims is "the senior, Anglo-American Society," whereas operations such as Skull & Bones and the Rhodes Scholars---in both of which, very young men are admitted---are junior operations. If you contrast the members of the Council on Foreign Relations who aren't Bonesmen (probably over 95%) to known Bonesmen, you will conclusively behold that the CFR members have their hands on many more levers of power than do the Bonesmen. It is a seriously misleading fallacy to postulate that all the leading power brokers of America must come from Yale, and having come from Yale, must be Bonesmen. What do we do with all the other powerful people of the country who aren't Bonesmen? Simple! We see the framework in light of their membership in The Pilgrim Society---which far transcends **any one university**! If you read the entire remarks of Montana Congressman Thorkelson in the Congressional Record from August 19 through September 5, 1940, you will be convinced The Pilgrims are anything but "a rather harmless social club." Strong evidence is presented that points to The Pilgrims causing both World Wars!

Since The Pilgrims organization in 1903, every United States President has been a member---all 18 of them. However, only three have been Bonesmen---Taft and the Bushes (and they were also Pilgrims). Less than 17% have been Bonesmen, whereas 100% have been Pilgrims. How stubborn must any of us be before we recognize which organization sits **atop the heap**? The following website---though it contains needless typographical or transcription errors, is headlined, "U.S. Elite Are Slaves Of The Royal Scheme" and draws on Thorkelson and Whiteford for background information www.blessedquietness.com/journal/prophecy/elite2.htm

"COMMENTS ON THE CONGRESSMAN'S SPEECH

Congressman Thorkelson speech was based on Sir Uncle Sam, Knight of the British Empire by John J. Whiteford (1940). This book was described: "The history of a little known society promoting the aims of world government (covert British Empire) and how they pushed us into World War II in an effort to bring us back under the control of the Crown! A look at the leadership of the infamous Pilgrim Society which included the Rockefeller, Cecil Rhodes, Andrew Carnegie, and many, many more of our elitists!"

Sir Harry Brittain's Pilgrim Partners: Forty Years of British-American Fellowship (1942) was once described by a bookseller (who was asking $85): "House publication of **the mysterious, super-elite Pilgrim Society**, the interface of the American and British Anglophile elites...very, very rare. The author's letters were: KBE, CMG, DL, LLD.

Aside from those listed by Thorkelson, two other Pilgrims can be identified."

If you want to read about Sir Harry Brittain, I suggest you enter his name + Pilgrims in www.google.com for photos of him with Lord Astor. The website operator said two other members were identified. I take a risk---

a chance---for tooting my own horn---but this is the most important of my life's work---to reveal the Society, as many of its certifiable members as possible---and to eventually pressure release of complete current lists. These they dare not release since there is no one back of them; it is not a front; its nucleus is the inner circle. If they're not in the shadows any longer, their plans can be thwarted. In closing, let's take a brief look at Brittain as an example of the global reach of The Pilgrims---as opposed to the more restricted reach of Skull & Bones. There is an Italian based website that is aware of the British Empire's global ambitions, www.disinformazione.it/pilgrims.htm the translating function leaves much to be desired, however here are some quotations in regards to The Pilgrim Society---

"The most illustrious world-wide personalities."

"The final result is always a new attack to the national sovereignties and one pushed towards the centralized government of the world."

"The Pilgrims Society remained **hidden** until relatively recent years, **to identify the apex of power**."

Sir Harry Brittain (1873-1974) is mentioned at the website. It was noted that he was also a member of the Fabian Society of Great Britain, which we briefly looked at the beginning of this report. From the 1974 St. Martin's Press Who's Who, pages 392-393 we find many details on Sir Harry. His father in law was Sir Robert Harvey (another member) who left for the Bolivian copper mines in 1872 to start his fortune. In 1883 he returned to England to organize the Liverpool and Colorado Nitrate Company, having bought into that industry at distressed rates with a London based syndicate. He also set up the San Pablo Nitrate Company; San Jorge Nitrate Company; Railways of Chile Limited; Antofagasta & Bolivia Railway; Anglo-South American Bank; Tarapaca Water Works; Iquique Gas Company; and Tarapaca Silver Mines. He was knighted in 1901 and became president of the Royal Institution of Cornwall. He married Alida Godefroy of a French family prominent in Peru. Harvey owned large estates in Cornwall and Devonshire.

Harry was co-chairman of the Committee to Commemorate 100 Years of Peace Between Great Britain and the United States, 1912-1914. Funny how descendants of British Redcoat generals who attacked us in earlier times, turned up in the list of The Pilgrims of Great Britain, circa 1969, including Lord Cornwallis. Then they form a committee to celebrate the peace they speak of; mention wasn't made of British subversion in our finances with several central banks, including the most recent one they fastened on is in 1913; nor was mention made of the financial panics they caused with participation of traitorous rich here; nor of British attempts to create two nations here during the Civil War. The fact that August Belmont, Northern financier linked strongly to London, and Confederate General Joseph Wheeler, were both charter members, proves that Britain had an interest in the outcome of the war; and probably that they had a lot to do with fomenting the war; and warships for the South were built in England.

What avenues of exploitation would the British have pursued if the Civil War resulted in a stalemate, and two countries established? By having two nations here, based on hostilities, the British would have remained more free to "develop" the rest of the globe by dampening competition. Other wars could be staged for profit. Lincoln ended up an assassination victim. Very curiously, President McKinley was taken to the home of John G. Milburn (who was a charter member) after being shot.

Sir Harry was once a trustee of Sulgrave Manor, ancestral home of George Washington's home in England. It is doubtful that Washington would have approved of a Redcoat organization taking control of his family's estate. Sir Harry, working with Sir Arthur Pearson, created the Tariff Reform League and Tariff Commission in 1903, to gain advantages for British interests. Pearson was owner of the Evening Standard and the Daily Express. Sir Harry organized the first Imperial Press Conference in 1909 and founded the Empire Press Union, whose name later changed to the Commonwealth Press Union. On page 5 of "Pilgrims and Pioneers" (1945) he said---

"I did my best to bring together, for the first time, the editors of the leading papers from every part of the British Empire, in order to strengthen understanding and co-operation throughout the Commonwealth."

After page 208 we find a photo of over 110 attendees at the Imperial Press Conference held in Melbourne Australia in 1925. Previous to page 257 we notice another photo of the 1930 Imperial Press Conference at Westminster Hall in London. There appeared to be upwards of 500 members of the press present from all over the British Commonwealth.

Page 151 Sir Harry mentioned his 1942 book "Pilgrim Partners: Forty Years of Anglo-American Fellowship"---

"H.M. the King, our Patron, graciously accepted the first specially bound copy, and President Roosevelt did me the honour of accepting the other."

Opposite page 129 is a photo of Sir Harry posing with King George V, Queen Mary, the American Ambassador, Walter Page, and Admiral Sims, United States Navy. King George V, Patron of The Pilgrims (below)---

Don't anyone ask do I believe the British Royal family controls The Pilgrim Society, or if the other members "take orders from them." Not being on the inside, I cannot say. In some ways, it looks like it. There was one Rothschild in the 1969 list. But the genealogy of the Windsors traces to German nobility House of Saxe-Coburg, many other links exist between British Royalty and other European Royalty going back centuries before the Rothschilds were wealthy, and the wealth represented might top the Rothschilds. All such matters are unknowable. All we can be sure of is these power blocs of ultra-rich have aligned with each other in The Pilgrims to crush the nonaligned rich, and to get rid of the middle class; for such a class cannot exist under feudalism.

Opposite page 161 is a photo of Sir Harry and the members of the Franklin Roosevelt Memorial Committee including Waldemar Gallman (American Minister in London); Sir Campbell Stuart; Viscount Greenwood and others. Gallman married Marjorie Gerry of a family associated with Brown Brothers, Harriman & Company. Greenwood and Stuart were chairmen of The Pilgrims London executive committee at times. Page 68 of the 2002 Pilgrims book shows a photo of Sir Campbell Stuart and the caption reads in part that "his ancestors were Empire loyalists who emigrated to Canada at the time of the American War of Independence." Is it not strange that men descended from "British Empire loyalists" were involved in founding an organization named for an extremely important American President---Franklin Delano Roosevelt (his grandfather, Warren Delano, was involved with the British Opium trade!) FDR got us into the British fomented Second World War! Before page 193 we find a photo of President Theodore Roosevelt (Pilgrims United States) signed by him and dated October 24, 1911, given to Sir Harry 34 years earlier.

Sir Harry was the British representative on the American Citizens Emergency Committee starting in 1914, set up to beat the drums for American participation in the coming World War; he was "on special mission throughout the USA" in 1915 in that capacity. His 1945 book features a photo after page 128 with the caption, "The author entertaining American officers at his home in Westminster." Nineteen military officials posed with him. How wonderful that our "former" enemy, Great Britain, cleverly found ways to use America to fight their wars for them. Next to that photo is another of Lord Grey of Howick, Governor-General of Canada (Pilgrims London). Before page 225 is a photo of Sir Harry with the Marquess of Reading, British Viceroy of India, who was a director of a major Canadian railway corporation (page 221); Pilgrim Society members from London have always appeared on the boards of major Canadian enterprises.

Sir Harry was perhaps the most active British Empire activist in the history of The Pilgrim Society. He was sent on a mission to the Brazilian government in 1912-1913 and was a member of the Canadian and Australian War Contingent Committees in 1914. He served on the staff of General Lloyd in 1916; he founded and chaired the American Officers Club in London, 1917-1919; founded the Association of American Correspondents in London, 1919; served as president of the British International Association of Journalists, 1920-1922, and took delegates with him on excursions to Czechoslovakia; Holland; Belgium and Romania as guests of those governments; organized the first Conference of Students of the Universities of the Empire in 1924; became Patron to the Society of Women Writers and Journalists in 1925; vice president, Royal Commonwealth Society, 1927; on executive committee, Empire Parliamentary Association, 1919-1929; founder, British Travel Association, 1929; member of the council, London Chamber of Commerce, 1930-1951; British delegate to the Congress of the International Chambers of Commerce at Washington, 1931 and again at Vienna Austria in 1933; founder, Oxford Society, 1932; Co-founder, McGill Society of Great Britain, 1936 (after McGill University in Canada); Gold Staff Officer at Royal Coronation, 1937; honorary president, Friends of Italy, 1936-1939 (were the London banking interests involved with Benito Mussolini?); president,

Incorporated Sales Managers Association, 1938-1944; vice president, Institute of Export, 1938-1947; chairman, St. George's School at Harpenden, 1938-1947; member, Interparliamentary Union, beginning in 1942; trustee, Westminster Fund; member, Anglo-American Brains Trust, 1942-1944 (described verbatim); member Council, Economic League (anti-silver) until after WWII; president, Reptonian Society, 1950-1951; president, Yorkshire Society, 1956-1957; recipient Astor Award, Commonwealth Press Union, 1973; and others. For brief supportive research, see www.rense.com/general62/britt.htm for "The Power of the British Commonwealth Over the World," especially as it relates to votes in the United Nations!

Another of Sir Harry's books was "America and the German Menace" (1917). As Gary Allen pointed out in his landmark work "None Dare Call It Conspiracy," Germany was becoming a stiff competitor with Britain in world markets and the war solved that "problem," plus it created an excuse for the British Crown to offer world government to the nations through the League of Nations, which happily failed. The United Nations, however, is very much in the forefront of globalism today, and is a front for the British and their American and European allies in attempts to merge the world's nations, which I believe won't quite succeed. However, in such attempts, we will certainly witness a Third World War, likely beginning in Iran at any time in the near future---courtesy of The Pilgrims of Great Britain and The Pilgrims of the United States.

Sir Harry appeared in a photo opposite page 144 of his 1945 book, with the Duke of Teck---another member of The Pilgrim Society. The Duke of Teck represented ***enormous*** wealth, he was the brother in law of the King of England; he married into the Grosvenor family, whose chieftain today, the Duke of Westminster, another member of The Pilgrims with a $6 billion personal fortune (just his admitted assets), owns 300 acres at the west end of downtown London, owns vast tracts of land in 14 nations where he's a real estate developer, has an interest in Associated British Foods and has a large position in the $600 billion plus National Westminster Bank. Teck's ancestry traced directly to such British and European royalty figures as the Hanovers (remember we had the huge Manufacturers Hanover bank, long headed by Gabriel Hauge of The Pilgrims, who presided over the 1975 International Monetary Conference in Amsterdam); to the Duke of Wurttemberg; the Hesse-Cassels; and the Dutch royal House of Nassau, historically heavy owners of Royal Dutch Petroleum stock and the Societe Generale de Belgique, a huge conglomerate with worldwide holdings.

Another of Sir Harry's Pilgrim Society pals was the Duke of Devonshire, who he mentioned on page 228, who at the time was British Governor-General of Canada. If you see the 1967 film, "The Viking Queen," about the Roman conquest of the British Isles, you hear the term Governor-General being mentioned. This isn't the place to delve into genealogies that appear to extend back in time, for many centuries. But British nobility appears to have roots tracing to Roman times---and a thirst for conquest, just as unquenchable. The Duke of Devonshire's symbol appears below---

Page 129 tells of Lord Tweedsmuir (Pilgrims), who was with British Intelligence during World War I and married Charlotte Grosvenor, cousin of the Duke of Westminster (Pilgrims). The Duke has frequently been cited as Britain's wealthiest individual, whose holdings exclusive of those in England worth many billions; but don't forget the wily Rothschilds and Windsors! Lord Tweedsmuir became Baron Tweedsmuir in 1935 upon becoming Governor-General of Canada---

Another Lord Tweedsmuir appeared in The Pilgrims of Great Britain list, circa 1969, along with the expected assortment of Earls, Dukes, Viscounts, Lords and other titled hereditary aristocrats---the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine (another opium heir); Lord McFadzean of Woldingham (Rio Tinto Zinc---RTZ; Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce; Midland Bank; British Nuclear Forum); Lord Nelson of Stafford (Bank of England; British Aircraft; International Marine); Viscount Harcourt (International Monetary Fund; World Bank; Morgan, Grenfell & Company) and many others. The entire London international banking community was/is represented, starting with Sir Julian Crossley, The Pilgrims finance committee chairman, an official of Barclay's Bank International.

Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank, now known as HSBC Bank Group, one of the biggest banks in existence, that got its start in the Opium Trade, has a subsidiary, HSBC U.S., recently listed as a Silver Users Association member, and operates a COMEX affiliated silver warehouse. Many members of The Pilgrims of Great Britain had/have roots in the extremely profitable opium trade, which sucked staggering amounts of silver out of China (see "Silver Users And Opium," Archives). Sir Harry was noted (page 15, 2002 book) as being pals with "aristocrats" such as the Earl of Aberdeen and the Duke of Newcastle, charter members of The Pilgrims. The Earl of Aberdeen in 1902 was the son of the 4th Earl of Aberdeen, who was British Foreign Secretary beginning in 1828 and again in 1841-1847 and handled many affairs pertaining to the Chinese Opium trade. The Earl became Prime Minister in 1852 and was involved with the Crimean War; in 1813 he formed an alliance of European powers to combat Napoleon, who he met years before that. The 4th Earl of Aberdeen---

Sir Harry posed with opium heir Lord Astor at a meeting of The Pilgrims (page 152, 2002 book). Astor as you may recall descended from John Jacob Astor, founder of the world's greatest real estate fortune, and main domestic power in the second Bank of the United States. Montana Congressman Jacob Thorkelson, Congressional Record, August 19, 1940, referred to an address by Joseph H. Choate, Vanderbilt family operative, one of the founders of The Pilgrims, as saying that those who would many years later celebrate the start of the second century of The Pilgrims in 2003---

"…will have cause to bless their fathers that they founded this Society **and kept the world on the right track**."

If dealing in monumental quantities of opium; monopolizing money creation through central banks; destabilizing civilization by removing real money---gold and silver---from the system; forming petroleum cartels; banking trusts; creating money panics and depressions; nationalizing gold and silver; fomenting revolutions in other nations to destroy competitors holdings; foreclosing on millions of homes through home equity schemes and job outsourcing; exporting industry overseas; flooding the country with foreign made products, bringing ruin to small American manufacturers who cannot compete with subsistence wages; causing World Wars; invading and occupying other nations under false pretexts; bankrupting other rich men who aren't members; getting rid of the middle class through globalization; working to give the United Nations control over all national internal affairs; cartelizing pharmaceuticals, vitamins, minerals and herbs through CODEX; seeing to it that Americans are charged as much as possible for drugs that are little better than poisons; and sucking everyone dry through a grand plan that centers around medicine, treatments and cures (which is why Pilgrim Society member James Baker III, former Secretary of State, controls the Howard Hughes Medical Research Institute, $12.9 billion in research funds) all amounts to "keeping the world on the right track," then **we are looking straight at the devil's own viewpoint**. Dear friends in silver and gold, I am sorry to disturb your peace of mind; but unless something is done to bring The Pilgrim Society "Hic Et Ubique" (Here And Everywhere) into the light of day to be understood with appropriate outrage by millions of Americans---we will have no nation left from the Founding Fathers. Medicine, treatment and coming cures are under the control of The Pilgrim Society, and will TRUMP our precious metals investments. Because---if you or a loved one is in desperate physical need---how much would you give for help, when the only place you can obtain it, is from some entity controlled by the World Money Power? That's right! All they will charge is your entire net worth!

Sitting on your precious metals investments till the price explodes isn't enough to safeguard your future. One thing alone can do that---send enough men like Andrew Jackson to Congress, till the moneychangers are routed out.

I'd like to thank Charles Savoie for writing this most popular article and we wish to acknowledge Money Metals Exchange for bringing that fact to our attention.

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